THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

IN THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 64 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

### P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

### NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

| | 1st Saloon. Rs. | 2nd Saloon Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To Melbourne | 630 | 450 |
| ,, Sydney | 690 | 480 |
| ,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington). | 870 | 660 |

24 Months' Return Tickets.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To Melbourne | 900 | 675 |
| ,, Sydney | 945 | 720 |
| ,, New Zealand | 1,080 | 855 |

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

## SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Ayurvedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Creix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kajl.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 668

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Daressalam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalny) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| Liaoyang | Singapore | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

E. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpor |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Calcutta | Penang | Shanghai |
| Madras | Malacca | Canton |
| Karachi | Kwala Lumpor | Foochow |
| Delhi | Ipoh | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Klang | Peking |
| Rangoon | Serenbam | Tientsin |
| Tavoy | Taiping | Yokohama |
| Colombo | | Kobe |

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Saigon | Cebu | Puket |
| Sourabaya | Haiphong | Hoilo | |
| Medan | | | |

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Do. Hongkong |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

## HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

### EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
### DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.

### A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

### WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

### TAILORS.

VULLEY & SONS,

(Late Partners of Vulley Hoosein & Co.)

SHIRTS & BREECHES MAKERS.

Dealers in Cutlery, Hosiery & General Fancy Goods.

Inspection most respectfully invited.

Holland House,

Next to Hotel Majestic.

IN 5 MINUTES

### BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of (1) Fazulbhai Geolam Husain Vazir (deceased) and (2) Jafferally Fazulbhai Goolam Husain, Insolvents, and with consent of Mr. Ebrahimbhai Karmallibhoy, the first mortgagee and the firms of Genaji Cekaji and Co. and Adhebhai Sobhaji and Co., the second mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 25th day of March, 1917, the said Insolvents' right, title and interest in the following properties at the time and place mentioned against the lots.

LOT NO. 1.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Mahim Bazar Road, on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1204 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old No. 573, New No. A/4487 Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35; the houses and buildings standing thereon and belonging to Fazendari tenants are assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 5377, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458 Street Nos. 18, 32, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and the said land is bounded on the North by public passage, on the South by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, on the East by Mahim Bazar Road and on the West partly by the property of Girdharji Kamalsey and partly by the said passage, which said land was formerly and is now held and occupied by the Khoja Jamat of H. H. the Aga Khan and two other tenants on permanent Fazendari tenure as tenants of the mortgagor, Fazulbhoy Goolam Hussain Vazir.

LOT NO. 2.

AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and a moiety of the well standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazar Road without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, part of which fronting the said Mahim Bazar Road on the west side thereof and admeasuring 2327/4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old No. 573 New No. A/4487, Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35 and the house standing on the said land is assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5453 Street Nos. 28-30 and the remaining land forms portion of a plot of land assessed by the said Municipality under Ward No. 5442 and Street No. 3 and bounded on the North partly by the property described as Lot No. 1 and partly by other properties on the South by a public passage, on the East partly by Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Rustomji Dhunjibhai and the other properties and on the West by the property belonging formerly to the said Ebrahimbhoy Karmali and now to Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocnecher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1917.

### MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS ENGLISH AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th and FRIDAY, the 16th days of March, 1917 sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), each day at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, a valuable lot of well made and artistically designed English and Indian jewellery being the surplus stock of a well-known local jeweller consisting of diamond hoop rings, rose and Marquise rings, gold rings set with emeralds, rubies, pearls and opals in great variety, one valuable pearl and ruby collar of 7 rows, one diamond necklace set with 21 diamonds, one opal collar set with diamonds, pearl and turquoise muff chains, coral neck chains, cut emerald beads chains, gold enamelled and gem set brooches of butterfly flower and other designs, scarf pins, keepsake gold brooches, 18-ct gold repeater watch, one gold English watch by James Murray, silver watches, rare and valuable cigar cases and powder and trinket boxes enamelled in rich artistic colours, large cut crystal glass perfume bottles, gold penholders and several other articles of jewellery.

On view. Catalogues may be obtained on application.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1917.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STRTET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 15th MARCH 1917, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th day of March 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Janzira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood carved and plain household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, made to order cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned iron framed grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. carved teapoys, flower stands, handsome table ornaments, rich carpets, engravings, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rolled top writing table, English refrigerator ice box, etc., etc.

1 De Dion Single Cylinder 4 seater Motor Car with accessories in good running order.

The property of K. Yoshikawa, Esq., of Messrs Brunel and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1917.

## SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

*"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—*

*Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.*

*Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.*

*Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.*

*All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.*

*Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.*

*Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:*

*MANAGING-DIRECTOR,*

*"Bombay Chronicle" Office,*

*No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.*

## MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An Indian youth (qualified Senior Accountant, age 25, salary Rs. 200, Government Service), wishes to marry a young medically qualified lady. Hindoo or Protestant Christian preferred. Please write to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7396

## VACANT SITUATIONS.

WANTED—FEMALE or MALE FAST TYPIST being experienced correspondent, good salary. Write with qualifications, etc., to "Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7398

WANTED.—Immediately for a local spinning mill an ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 649 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7383

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should see the undersigned personally during office hours.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
7370 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste. Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7334

WANTED—For Civil Administration in EAST AFRICA Protectorate two intelligent CLERKS, who must also be capable Typists, one for Treasury and the other for Secretariat. Salary Rs. 150 per month for the former and Rs. 120 per month for the latter, with temporary local allowance of Rs. 2 per day and free housing. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorates,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
7399

WANTED—For the POSTAL DEPARTMENT of the BRITISH EAST AFRICA Protectorate 12 INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS with at least two years' experience in telegraph working. Period of engagement is 3 years. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem, subject to re-adjustment after two months' trial in East Africa. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorates,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
7400

## WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

## WANTED

REQUIRED by English Lady young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

GRADUATE wants SITUATION as PRIVATE SECRETARY or ASSISTANT in a Commercial Firm. Fifteen years experience of office work and organization. Best references. Salary Rs. 125 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7388

UP-COUNTRY CHRISTIAN, aged 30, single, is in great distress without employment, who recently come back from Basra by ill-health. Will any charitable people kindly help in giving material help? Nearly 10 years' experience in clerical line, such as in Government and Shipping. Excellent references and testimonials. Apply to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

## VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
A detailed announcement will be published shortly.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A body of a canoe shaped VICTORIA and Steel Wheels. Apply to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7397

FOR SALE—One four horse power refined OIL ENGINE complete with tank and silencer. Apply to Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7390

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER 30ft. by 7ft. by 165 lbs. pressure. For particulars write to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhouni, Bombay 3. 7389

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

## TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMBHAU alias RAMJI PUNDLICK alias KUNDLICK WALOONJI, late of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghorupdeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, a hay merchant. ..... Deceased.
SITABAI, widow of RAMBHAU alias RAMJI PUNDLICK alias KUNDLICK WALOONJI, of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghorupdeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 3rd day of March 1917.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON
7393 Petitioner's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANDURANG RAO SUBRAO AMLADY, late of Bombay Saraswat Hindu inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha...Deceased.
GIRJABAI AMLADY, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, Saraswat Hindu inhabitant. Appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Laxminarayen minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 2nd day of March, 1917.
GIRJABAI AMLADY, Widow
7401 Petitioner in person.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Narvoz), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1917. 7394

### NOTICE.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 12th March, 1917, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, was sanctioned being payable on or after THURSDAY the 22nd March, 1917, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 4th March, 1917.
Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1917. 7392

### NOTICE.

I, GYANCHAND DIWANCHAND OBHRAI, of Jhelum, having now attained my majority on 11th day of February, 1917, do hereby notify to all concerned that I repudiate all or any acts done, during my minority by Sita Ram or by Sita Ram Lakhmidas or by Lakhmidas, in contravention, or in excess of their written authority and agreement, in connection with the firm "GYANCHAND SITA RAM" at Bombay, and that I especially disown liability for any Hundies, Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes executed by the said person or persons, in the name of the above mentioned firm, except where the consideration received has been duly credited in the books of the firm, or new hundies or Promissory Notes have been executed in their place on the recommendation of my grandfather Lala Fateh Chand Pleader, Jhelum.

Sincerely,
GYANCHAND DIWANCHAND
7396 OBHRAI.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.'s new steamer "PHOENIX" is at present running in the harbour at the undermentioned timings:—
URAN.—The steamer leaves Mody Bunder Old Ferry Wharf, for URAN at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.), returning to Bombay at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). She again proceeds to URAN from the same Wharf at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and returns at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
REWAS.—This steamer leaves the above Wharf at 9-45 a.m. (S. T.), and after touching Mandva and Karanja goes to Rewas and returns from there to Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), after re-touching Karanja and Mandva.
Special Excursion tickets will be issued to those going on pleasure trips. The evening trip to Uran will be very convenient to those desiring a trip for two hours in the harbour.
Arrangements for special reserve compartments will be made for a party of twelve.
The company reserve to themselves the right of changing the above time or cancelling any of the above trips without notice.

FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort. 7391

## AMUSEMENTS.

# NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
Tel. 1882.
**TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.**
Armando Vay's Latest Sensation
**THE CIRCUS DANCER**
**THE CIRCUS DANCER**
**THE CIRCUS DANCER**
in five gripping reels.
Featuring
COUNTESS CECYL TYRAN-PAGANINI.
Acknowledged to be a truly great production of the age.
DO NOT MISS IT. FEW DAYS LEFT
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Dainty illustrated booklet can be had at the theatre: PRICE ANNAS TWO.

# THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
THE GREAT CLASSICAL PICTURE
**THE PRIEST OF ISIS**
or
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII
See the startling sacrifices of Mydia.
A powerful plot, exquisite scenic settings combined with the best talent in the Cinema world.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Every Evening at 9-30 sharp!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
presents the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
in a Season of Musical Comedy and Revue
25 Clever and Versatile Artistes.
FIRST PRODUCTION!
THE LONDON COLISEUM REVUE
**"THE REDHEADS"**
A Musical Comedy Revue in 2 acts.
Book by William Baron. Music by Robert Hood Browne.
Produced by
HARRY HALL
(Late producer London Hippodrome)
FULL ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
WOLSELEY CHARLES
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Next Saturday 17th.
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
Next Sunday 18th.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!!

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT!
6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY THEATRE
# PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
**THE WHAT NOTS**
**THE WHAT NOTS**
In a pot-pourri of
MIRTH, MUSIC & MAGIC
VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTIES
AND DANCES.
**RENVILLE ROBERTY**
**RENVILLE ROBERTY**
In new feats of Parleur, magic with handkerchiefs, cards, Dices, etc.
**MISS IRENE BERYL**
**MISS IRENE BERYL**
will sing "Night Time in Dixie"
To conclude with the Great "Sand" and the picturesque
SERPENTINE DANCES
**MISS MONA**
**MISS MONA**
In new and popular choruses
**CHARLIE**
**CHARLIE**
The Whistling Coon
**THE WARLEYS**
**THE WARLEYS**
In their side splitting comique sketch
MINSTREL—DRAMA
followed by the celebrated
FACINATION WALZ
Above MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLS will be intercepted by our 3 part powerful cinema Drama
"THE MILLS OF THE GODS"
And a comedy
SUBDUING OF MUSNAGG
SAME OLD PRICES.
Don't forget to visit the GAIETY TO-NIGHT.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# Are Women equals of Men?
Come and we will show it to you in
OUR GRAND NEW SERIAL
# GIRL from 'FRISCO
Most sensational and exciting experiences of
## MISS BARBARA BRENT
POSITIVELY SEE THEM
AT THE
# WEST END CINEMA
Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR
Detective Serial
20,000 Feet long. First Part:— 5,000 Feet
On the track of
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
Further Series of
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
3 SHOWS—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.
# OLYMPIA
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

# ELDORADO!
# ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
One minute walk from
GRANT ROAD RAILWAY STATION.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
**THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY**
45,000 Feet.
which drew the first 2 Nights packed houses. Beats all record, come one—come all—wait none, to see the wonders of Cinematograph.
Our Gaint Screen with absolutely bes projection and lights speaks for itself.
DON'T MISS TO SEE
the first two episodes 5,000 feet.
ONLY 2 DAYS MORE.
From Saturday, another complete change of programme with 2nd instalment of the greatest FILM
**THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY**
DON'T FORGET
everything under entire European management and personal supervision of experts.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
*Saturdays & Sundays*
EXTRA MATINEE SHOW AT 5 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes Re. 1-8. First class Re. 1, 2nd class Annas 8 and 3rd class Annas 4.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to all classes.

# NICHOLSON
DENTIST
(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)
OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,
41, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE DAILY
at
5-30 AND 9-30.
## THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE LAST PERFORMANCES,
NEW, ARTISTES, NEW
Commencing
TO-DAY AT 9-30
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
ADELE
ADELE
ADELE
THE GRACEFUL AERIAL GYMNAST
Presenting acts Unparalleled for, Daring, Grace, and Grandeur
La Petite Adele the dainty little Lady on the Trapeze received an ovation for daring performance in mid-air.
"Vide Press."
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
WORTH
THE GREAT PYRAMID PEDESTAL ARTISTE
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
JOLLY LEO
THE REFINED ACROBATIC COMEDIAN.
NOTICE:—Owing to the arrival of the above new Artistes the season will be extended to Monday next.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.
PLANS FOR RESERVED SEATS AT ROSE & CO.

# PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates;
## KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser;
Hornby Road, BOMBAY;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

# EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

DO NOT MISS

the 2nd and final Episode in the career of the

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

This week

"FANFAN & CLAUDINET."

MARIE FROMET

as

"CLAUDINET"

MADELINE FROMET

as

"FANFAN"

showing the terrible struggles of the

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

With the Travelling Show.

In this episode Jean, who was given away to Limace the Burglar is now grown up and known as "Fanfan," trained to be a thief, and has, for his companion in escapades, Claudinet (MARIE FROMET), nephew to Limace. These little wretches enact an enchanting drama interwoven with love, misfortune, devotion and sublime self-sacrifice.

The Incomparable Comedian

WIFFLES

As "A Dancing Master."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

tationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

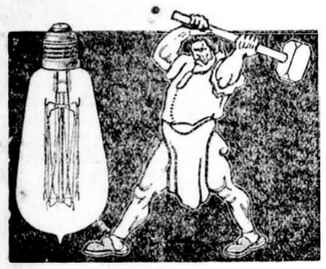
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

*Price List Free on Application.*

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIAN LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

Sole Importers:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar.

*(Registered.)*

Facsimile ½ oz. bottle.

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and Splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves give the delightful smell around you.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0 8
" " Medium bottle.. .. " 0 12
" " Large bottle .. .. " 2 0

Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extr
*P. S.*—When buying see the name carefully.

OTTO DILBAHAR.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

155, Jumma Musjid Market BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's opening price |
|---|---|
| March | 11.82 |
| Mar.-Apl | 11.76 |
| Apl.-May | 11.71 |
| May-June | 11.67 |
| June-July | 11.58 |
| July-Aug. | 11.50 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 11.27 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 11.00 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 10.85 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 10.74 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 10.70 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 10.67 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 10.66 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 10.65 |

—2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 36 7/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—More Offering Steady. | |
| Discount. Bank of England Rate 5% per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. .. .. | 4 3/4 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st .. .. | 4 5/8 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 5 3/8 |
| " " " 6 " .. | 5 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. .. | 3 3 4 |
| " 7 day market loans .. .. | 4 1/2 |
| Consols 2½% .. .. | 53 3/4 Unchgd. |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. | 44 Nominal |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. | 63½ Unchgd |
| Government Securities 3% .. .. | 54½ " |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 27.80 " |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928 .. .. .. .. | £85 3/4×½ |
| 4½% 1925—1945 .. .. .. .. | £92 3/4×½ |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat .. .. | 80 |

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian Feb.-March Paid. .. .. | 82 |

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers .. .. | 70 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers .. .. | 98 |
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers Tone Easier .. .. .. | 110/6 |
| Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April Sellers .. .. | 102 |

LINSEED

London, Mar. 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta March-April Paid Easier . | 107/6 |

METALS

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. .. .. | £147 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal .. .. | £136½ |
| Hard Spelter Nominal .. .. .. .. | 42½ |

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal

JAVA SUGAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar. .. .. .. | 22/6 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar. .. | 22/9 |
| do do Karachi Feb.-Mar. .. | 22/10 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. .. | 24/9 |
| do do. Bombay Feb.-Mar. .. | 25 |
| do. do Karachi Feb.-Mar. .. | 25/1 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-May Paid .. .. .. .. | 3/2½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June .. | 3/3 |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mar. 14.

The Market at Colaba opened for M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 392/4 and immediately advanced to 394 on jobber buying and some enquiry from a Japan House.

A Very little ubsiness is reported in other qualities.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Quotations.

M. G. Good Broach 394.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal 284.

M. G. K./Akola March 362.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 14th

| Description | | Mar 1917 | April May 1917 1917 | Spot Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach, | Good M G | 395 | .. .. | .. |
| Broach, | Fine M G | 405 | 401 /2 .. | 410/15 |
| Bengal, | F.G. M G | 286 | .. .. | 285/95 |
| Bengal, | Fine M G | 295 | .. 302 | 295/05 |
| Bengal, | Superlin M G | .. | .. .. | 395/15 |
| Rajputana, | Fine F G | .. | .. .. | 292/02 |
| Shiz Padab, | Fine F G | 298 | .. .. | 285/05 |
| Khan. Akola | Fine M G | 362 | .. 367 | 350/65 |
| Ellich/Amraoti | Fine M G | .. | .. .. | 350/70 |
| Dhamg./Pulgaon | Fine M G | .. | .. .. | 360/75 |
| Yeotmal, | Fine M G | .. | .. .. | 365/75 |
| Nagpore, | Fine M G | .. | .. .. | 370/80 |
| Bhngt./Wardha | Fine G.M. | .. | .. .. | 375/85 |
| Khandelsh, | Fine M.G. | 350 | .. .. | 335/45 |
| Khandelsh, | F.G. M.G. | 322 | .. .. | 310/25 |
| Khandwa Sanawad, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. .. | 310/25 |
| Jalna | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. .. | 340/50 |
| Indore, | I.G. M.G. | .. | .. .. | .. |
| Ujjain, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. .. | .. |
| Nander, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. .. | 400/10 |
| Mathla, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. .. | 340/50 |
| Mathla, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. .. | 330/40 |
| Sawglinned Dharwar | Good | .. | .. .. | .. |
| Coompta, | Good M G | .. | 417 .. | .. |
| Westerns, | Good M G | .. | 402 .. | .. |
| Westerns, | Good H G | .. | 397 .. | .. |

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Bombay, Mar. 13th.

| Growth. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 202,518 | 293,485 | — 90,967 |
| Central India .. | 90,902 | 106,379 | — 15,387 |
| Barsi & Nagar .. | 81,643 | 196,407 | — 114,664 |
| Berar .. | 294,518 | 527,998 | — 233,480 |
| Central Provinces .. | 73,494 | 133,820 | — 60,326 |
| Coompta & Dharwar .. | 22,123 | 55,250 | — 33,127 |
| North-Westerns .. | 12,260 | 32,075 | — 19,815 |
| Cocconada .. | 9,359 | 10,693 | — 1,334 |
| Tinnevelly and Comboodia .. | 5,282 | 13,670 | — 8,388 |
| Dholleras .. | 100,727 | 55,999 | + 44,728 |
| Broach .. | 10,304 | 100,805 | — 90,501 |
| Rajputana .. | 90,136 | 48,791 | + 41,347 |
| N. W. Prov. .. | 251,341 | 279,576 | — 27,735 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 190,789 | 156,239 | + 34,550 |
| Persian .. | 102 | 425 | — 323 |
| American .. | 68 | .. | + 68 |
| Egyptian .. | 184 | 634 | — 450 |
| Other Sorts .. | 6,687 | 2,081 | + 4,606 |
| Total .. | 1,443,232 | 2,014,227 | — 579,996 |

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th March, 1917 5-30 p.m.

| Growth | Super-fine | Fine | Fully Good | Good Delverys |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M G) | 312 | 302 | 293 | .. Ready |
| Bengals (M G) | .. | 291 | 281 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Seinde-Punjab (M G) | .. | 304 | 294 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 293 | 283 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Khandesh (M G) | .. | 358 | 328 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 350 | 325 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Jalna (M G) G S | .. | .. | 354 | .. Ready |
| Barsee (M G) G S | .. | .. | 374 | .. Ready |
| Oomra M.G. (Pali-Staple) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Akola Khamg | .. | 365 | 342 | .. Ready |
| Karanja (M G) | .. | 360 | 340 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Oomrawatee descriptions (M G) | .. | 362 | 340 | .. Ready |
| Dhamangaum | .. | 357 | 337 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Poolgaum (M G) | .. | 366 | 348 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 360 | 340 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Yeotmal (M G) | .. | 372 | 354 | .. Ready |
| Nagpore | .. | 363 | 345 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| Kampti (M G) | .. | 378 | 360 | .. Ready |
| Wardha H'ghat (M G) | .. | 373 | 355 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| | .. | 380 | 362 | .. Ready |
| Broach (M G) | .. | 375 | 357 | .. 25th Mar. 17 |
| | .. | 408 | 400 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 407 | .. | .. 25th Mar 17 |
| | .. | 400 | .. | 393 25th Ap 17 |
| Wadhwan (M G) | .. | 418 | .. | .. Ready |
| " (H G.) | .. | 408 | .. | .. Ready |
| Mathla (M.G.) | .. | 345 | 333 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 342 | 332 | .. 25th Mar. |
| Bingalkote-Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 402 May June |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 404 May June |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 401 May June |
| Westerns (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 391 May June |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 410 May June |
| Miraj (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 410 " " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, March 14th—4 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, WLite Delhi 70-30' .. .. | 45 8 0 | 6 10 0 |
| " White Cawnpore 70-30 .. | 45 8 0 | 6 10 0 |
| " Karachi Bangla .. .. | 46 0 0 | 6 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .. .. | 6 2 0 | 6 8 0 |
| " Brown Cawnpore .. .. | 6 2 0 | 6 8 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore' .. .. | 6 8 0 | 6 14 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. .. | 8 10 0 | 9 0 0 |
| " Brown Thin .. .. | 8 4 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Teelseed, White So. 15 .. .. | 46 0 0 | 9 2 0 |
| " Gajar 73.25 .. .. | 43 0 0 | 8 12 0 |
| " Gajar 50.50 .. .. | 42 0 0 | 8 8 0 |
| " Black .. .. .. | 39 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Popyseed, White .. .. | 7 4 0 | 7 13 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 41 8 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | 4 4 0 | 4 8 0 |
| Jawa .. .. .. | 34 0 0 | 5 4 0 |
| Arandia .. .. .. | 37 0 0 | .... |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, April-May .. .. | 6 5 9 | |
| Linseed May .. .. | 9 7 3 | |
| " Sept. .. .. | 10 6 0 | |

### EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' Sight Francs, 194½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, 165.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 242.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151½.

### BULLION.

Bombay, March 14.

The silver market is dull due to the decline in London and China exchanges.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 16-1.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 86.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 86.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 86-7.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 79.

### SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was very steady and there was good improvement in the prices all a round, the biggest rise being in Indore-Malwa and Bombay United shares. The rise was due to speculative buying and bears covering their previous sales.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,550 to 1,560, Madhawjis from 1,637/8 to 1,647/8, Fazulbhoys from 680 to 697/8, Nagpurs from 2,250 to 2,290, Swedeshis from 1,730 to 1,750, Crescents from 225 to 230, Currimbhoys from 325 to 335, Indian Bleachings from 285 to 295, Indore-Malwa from 390 to 450, Pearls from 495 to 515, Simplex from 605 to 612/8, Bombay United from 755 to 790.

Shivrajpurs improved to 46/8, and Central India Mining to 56 and Bundi Cement to 19/8.

Katni Ordinarys were steady at 270 and Deferreds at 870. Tata Iron Ordinarys improved to 250 and Deferreds to 925.

Alcock Ashdowns improved to 840 and Bombay Trams were steady at 325.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at 1,400.

The market closed quiet steady to firm.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th Mar. 1917.

| | Total for the week. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|
| Aproximate earnings for week ending 10th Feb. 1917 | Rs | Rs |
| G. I. P. Rly. .. .. .. | 20,06,700 | 4,60,04,127 |
| A. D. C. Rly. .. .. | 82,100 | 13,89,301 |
| B. K. Rly. .. .. .. | 4,800 | 82,405 |
| C. B. Rly. .. .. .. | 14,0 0 | 1,69,449 |
| Total .. | 21,07,600 | 4,76,45 282 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Feb. 1916. | | |
| G. I. P. Rly. .. .. .. | 24,52,098 | 4,70,55,721 |
| A. D. C. Rly. .. .. | 82,697 | 14,15,658 |
| B. K. Rly. .. .. .. | 4,664 | 1,06,737 |
| C. B. Rly. .. .. .. | 13,7 6 | 2,21,825 |
| Total .. | 25,53,255 | 4,87,99,941 |
| Inc. or Dec. { G. I. P. Rly. .. .. | —4,45,398 | —10 51,594 |
| { A. D. C. Rly. .. .. | —197 | —26,357 |
| { B. K. Rly. .. .. | +136 | —24,332 |
| { C. B. Rly. .. .. | +204 | —52 376 |

Central Provincial Railways.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Mar. 1917. | 13,900 | 5,07.15 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Feb. 1916 .. | 13,617 | 2,6 .449 |
| Increase or Decrease .. .. | +883 | + 3,204 |

Dhond Baramati Railway.

| | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Mar. 1917 .. | 1,800 | 28,605 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Feb. 1916 .. | 1,304 | 26,089 |
| Increase or Decrease .. .. | +493 | +2,516 |

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st January 1917.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

There was more business passing at the market in coal shares for which inquiry appeared to have revived to some extent. Jute shares ruled easier with more sellers than buyers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 820; Bhuskajuri 17; Bhalgora 36; Equitable (ord) 45; New Beerbhoom 56; Parasea 4-4, 4-8; Raneegunge 36; Reliance 54; Sendra 16; Sowardih 13-4, 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 358 x. d., Barnagore (ord) 104; Belvedore (ord) 308; Clive (ord) 135, 136, 133-8; Dalhousie (ord) 288; Hooghly (ord) 50-3, 51; Hooghly (pref.) 14-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 313, 315, 313; Northbrook (ord) 39-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading (pref.) 121.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 70 to 70-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-12 to 71.

### BANKS.

| Names and Amount paid up. | Face value. | Div. Paid. | Last Div % p.a. | Quotation not to buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | | | Rs |
| Allahabad Bank .. | 10 | Jan.-July | 18% | 320 |
| Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd. .. .. | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 14% | 335 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 .. | 100 | Jan.-July. | 8% | 73 |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | .. | 15% | 1,400 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | Jan.-July . | 16% | 1,500 |
| Bank of India Rs.50 | 100 | Feb.-July | 7% | X. D. 76 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | do. | 12% | 1,275 |
| Central Bk. of India Rs. 35 .. .. | 50 | .. | 5% | 77 |
| Central Co-op. Bk., | 50 | .. | 8% | 33 |
| Standard Bk. { O 50 | 100 | Jan.-July | Nil. | 30 |
| { P 50 | 100 | do. | Nil. | 35 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | £ | | | |
| Chartered Bank .. | 20 | Oct.-April | 15% | £60 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | £10 | March | 5% | 57 |
| Mercantile Bank .. | 25 | .. | 10% | £23 |
| £ 12½ A | 25 | .. | 10% | £22½ |
| " 12½ B | | | | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation | $ 125 | Feb.-Aug. | 33% | £80 |
| National Bank of India £12½ .. | £25 | Sept.-Mar | 16% | 600 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last half Year Div | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 40 | 840 |
| Bhimani Cotton Mill | 100 | .. | 3 | 295 |
| Bo. Cotton Manufg.... | 500 | Nil. | .. | 290 |
| Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company .. | 250 | .. | 25 | 925 |
| Bombay United .. | 250 | .. | 25 | 785 |
| Century .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | 312½ |
| Central India Q .. | 500 | May-Nov. | 90 | 2,300 |
| Central India P .. | 500 | May-Nov. | 5% | X.D. 437½ |
| China .. .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 350 |
| Colaba Land& Mill . | 700 | .. | 65 | 1,200 |
| Coorla .. .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | Yr. 50 | 525 |
| Crescent .. .. | 100 | April. | 8 | 327½ |
| Currimbhoy .. .. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 335 |
| David .. .. | 250 | do. | 15 | 490 |
| Edward Sassoon .. | 200 | May-Nov. | 10 | 170 |
| Emperor Edward .. | 500 | .. | 25 | 580 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 695 |
| Framji Petit .. .. | 1,000 | May. | 40 | 1,200 |
| Hinlay Mills .. .. | 250 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 287½ |
| Gold Mohur .. .. | 500 | .. | 25 | 260 |
| Globe .. .. | 100 | .. | Nil. | nom. 80 |
| Hindustan .. .. | 1,000 | .. | 50 | 525 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 50 | 1,500 |
| Indian Dyeing and Bleaching .. | 100 | do. | 12½ | 295 |
| Indian Manufg. .. | 1,000 | .. | 20 | 400 |
| Indo-China Mfg. .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 60 | 800 |
| Indore Malwa .. | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 15 | 452½ |
| Jamabed Manufg .. | 200 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 60 |
| Jewraj Baloo .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 395 |
| Kasturchaid .. .. | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 25 | 1,110 |
| Kinandesh .. .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 35 | 1,025 |
| Khatao .. .. | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 45 | 1,800 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | 700 |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Aug. | 100 | 1,335 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 500 | Apl.-Sept. | 55 | 1,645 |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 50 | 1,700 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept | Nil. | 1,460 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 85 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,000 | .. | 40 | 2,300 |
| Nawab of Cambay .. | 500 | Apl.-Oct... | 20 | nom. 630 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 200 | .. | 4 | 135 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 25 | 825 |
| Pearl .. .. | 250 | .. | 15 | 510 |
| Phoenix .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 5 | 165 |
| Presidency .. .. | 1,000 | Jan.-July . | Nil. | 200 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 360 |
| Sasson Silk .. | 500 | April | Nil. | 340 |
| Sholapore .. .. | 1,000 | do. | 150 | 5,200 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills .. .. | Rs.100 | .. | Nil. | 89 |
| Simplex .. .. | 250 | June.-Dec. | 15 | 612½ |
| Standard Mills .. | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 50 | 1,560 |
| Sun .. .. .. | 125 | May-Nov. | 5 | 25 |
| Swan .. .. | 250 | Oct. | 7½ | 270 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | 500 | Mar.-Oct | 60 | 1,750 |
| Tata Mill .. .. { O. | 500 | 400 | .. | 525 |
| { P. | 500 | 400 | 5½ | 370 |
| Textile .. .. | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 50 | 1,450 |
| Union Mill .. .. { O. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 200 |
| { P. | 500 | .. | 35 | 400 |
| Vishnu Cotton .. { | 500 | .. | 7½ | 630 |
| Western India .. | 1,000 | .. | 25 | X. D. 370 |
| Mysore Spinning .. | 250 | Feb.-Aug. | 8% | 300 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 5½% | 104 |
| Amritsar Patti Rly.. | 100 | do. | 8% | 125 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij Railway .. .. | 500 | do. | 7% | 590 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture .. | 500 | do. | 4½% | Par 500 |
| *Central Provinces Railway .. .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 4½ | 94 |
| *Dhond—Baramati Railway .. .. | 100 | do. | 4½% | 86 |
| Gujerat Railway .. | 100 | Jan.-June | 5% | 90 |
| Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 .. .. | 100 | do. | 4% | 114 |
| Mandra Bhon Rly .. Rs. 90 .. .. | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 4% | 80 |
| Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75 .. .. | 100 | Jan.-July. | 4% | 82 |
| Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100 .. .. | 100 | May-Nov. | 4% | 94 |
| Shalkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75 .. .. | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 4% | 100 |
| *Sind Light Rly. .. | 100 | July-Dec. | 7% | 110 |
| Tapti Valley Rly. .. | 500 | Mar.-Aug. | 6% | 520 |
| Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 5% | 101 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. .. | 750 | May. | 250 | 350 |
| Albert Kurrachee .. | 1,000 | Nov. | 45 | 850 |
| Breul's Cawnpore .. | 200 | Aug. | 6 | 180 |
| Bellary Press .. | 275 | .. | 15 | 105 |
| Broach City .. .. | 200 | Oct. | 8 | 140 |
| Fort .. .. .. | 275 | Nov. | 20 | 800 |
| Godavery Valley .. | 100 | .. | 6 | 120 |
| Harvey and Sabapat | 500 | July | 40 | 800 |
| Hindustan P. & M... | 250 | .. | .. | 145 |
| Hingolee .. .. | 100 | Sept. | 6 | 140 |
| Indian Cotton .. | 125 | Oct. | 6½ | 145 |
| Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. .. | 1,000 | .. | 7% | 0 |
| Kurrachee Press .. | 500 | Jan. | 8% | 800 |
| Khamgaum .. .. | 400 | Sept. | Nil. | 830 |
| Mahmudpura Cts. .. | 125 | .. | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva .. .. | 200 | Oct. | Nil. | 125 |
| Mercantile .. .. | 125 | do. | Nil. | 20 |
| Manmar Mfg.. .. | 250 | Aug | 15 | 220 |
| New East Indian .. | 1,000 | Sept | 40 | 1,000 |
| New Mofussil Co., .. | 400 | Nov. | 50 | 755 |
| New Berar .. .. | 500 | Oct. | 25 | 480 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | do. | 40 | 700 |
| Sind .. .. | 400 | Nov. | Nil. | 250 |
| Surat City .. .. | 200 | Oct. | 18 | 235 |
| Volkart U.P.Co., Ld. | 500 | Sept. | 30 | 490 |
| Vrndwan, G.P | 150 | | | 100 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Ashwcado Co. | 100 | Oct.-May | Rs. 50 | | 85 |
| All-India U. Co. Rs20 | 100 | August. | Rs. 1 | | 4 |
| Bamankua .. .. | 5 | .. | Rs. 2 | | 6 |
| Back Bay Bath .. | 50 | .. | .. | | 96 |
| Yadhan Pile .. | 70 | June | 8 | X-D | 98 |
| Baroda Tram Co.. .. | 100 | .. | Nil. | | 45 |
| Brick and Tile .. | 80 | .. | .. | | 100 |
| Uri. Burma Pat .. | 6 | Mar.-Oct. | 5½ | | 5 |
| Bo. Burma T Corporation .. | 125 | Jan.-Aug. | 15H-T. | | 980 |
| B. Electric Sup. and T.Co. Ltd. { F | £10 | Feb.-Aug. | 6% | | 175 |
| { O | £10 | .. | 7% | | 325 |
| Bombay Ice. Mfg.. | 40 | .. | Rs. 3 | | 20 |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. | 500 | Jan.-Aug. | 100 | | 1,540 |
| Bo. Land& Building .. | 400 | .. | 25 | | 380 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co. { G | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 12½ | | 270 |
| { F | 250 | Feb.-Oct. | 6% | X-D | 375 |
| Bundi Cement Co... | 10 | New Co. .. | Nil. | | 19½ |
| Central I.M.Co. Ltd | 10 | April | .. | 2 | 55 |
| City of Bo. Bldg. Co. | 500 | Dec.-Jan . | 25 | | 320 |
| Delhi Flour.. .. | 200 | Sept. | 5 | | 120 |
| Empire of I. Life Rs.50 | 500 | .. | 42% | | 385 |
| The Eastern { O .. | £1 | Nil. | Nil. | | 18 |
| Chemical Co. { D .. | 25sh. | Nil. | Nil. | | 35 |
| Indian Cement Co. Rs.250 .. .. | 250 | .. | Nil. | | 367½ |
| Ratnagiri Cement { O | 100 | .. | Rs. 3 | | 270 |
| { D | 40 | .. | Nil. | | 870 |
| { P | 100 | .. | 7% | | 168 |
| Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 .. | 160 | Dec. | 6½% | | 15 |
| Indian Cotton Oil Co. { Old 10 | 100 | Dec.-July | 7% | | 105 |
| { O. New Issue 75 | 100 | Dec.-July | 7% | | 80 |
| { P. 150 | 250 | March. | 7% | | 215 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 100 | Oct.-July | 15 | | 100 |
| Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50 .. .. | 50 | Oct. | 10% | | 55 |
| Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 | 200 | July | Rs. 16 | | 150 |
| Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 .. .. | 200 | .. | Nil. | | 100 |
| Marcks & Co. .. | 100 | July | 15 | | 80 |
| Mackenzie's Saw Mills | 100 | .. | Rs. 15 | | 195 |
| Marsland Price Co.. | 100 | .. | 4% | nom. | 80 |
| Marsland Price Co.P | 100 | .. | 7% | | 65 |
| O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50 .. .. | 200 | May | 30% | | 450 |
| Phillips & Co. .. | 40 | July | Rs. 5 | | 2½ |
| Port Canning Co .. | 1,000 | Sept. | 11½ | | 700 |
| Shivrajpur Synd etc | 10 | .. | Rs. 1 | | 46½ |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 8 | nom. | 55 |
| Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co. | 100 | .. | 6 | | 100 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. .. .. | 75 | Sept. | 15% | X.D. | 250 |
| | 30 | Sept. | 185% | X.D. | 950 |
| | 150 | Mar.-Sept. | 6% | | 100 |
| Tata Hydro Elec. .. | 1,089 | Jan. | 5% | X.D. | 1070 |
| " Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. | 1,000 | Jan. | 4% | " | 920 |
| Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. | 1,000 | April Oct. | 5½% | 5%prem | |
| Thacker & Co. .. | 5 | May | 20% | | 200 |
| Telephone Co. .. | 50 | .. | Rs. 6 | | 180 |

# THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 14.

The depression which was approaching north-west India yesterday has not yet arrived and the weather has been dry except for a few thundershowers in the extreme north.

Forecast:—No great change.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now 5deg. to 13deg. F. in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect Night temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has generally risen and is now in excess during the day except in lower Sind, it is, however, still in slight defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess at most station.

Teh Central Provinces. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Trivandrum is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Dry weather is likely generally.

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Still. |
| | Mar. | h. | m. | ft. in. | Mar | h | m. | ft. in. |
| Wed | 14 | m 1 | 57 | 26 10 | 14 | m 8 | 5 | 16 3 |
| | | 6 | 53a | 26 5 | | 8 | 21a | 20 1 |
| Thur | 15 | m 2 | 32 | 26 1 | 15 | m 8 | 41 | 16 9 |
| | | 3 | 45a | 25 8 | | 9 | 8a | 21 0 |
| Fri. | 16 | m 11 | 54 | 27 4 | 16 | m 5 | 45 | 16 10 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 44a | 16 10 |
| Sat. | 17 | m 4 | 26 | 24 5 | 17 | m 10 | 59 | 18 0 |
| | | 6 | 24a | 25 2 | | 6 | 15a | 17 0 |
| Sun. | 18 | m 5 | 58 | 24 1 | 18 | m 1 | 11 | 21 7 |
| | | 7 | 58a | 25 9 | | 0 | 37a | 18 1 |
| Mon. | 19 | m 7 | 43 | 24 7 | 19 | m 2 | 22 | 20 4 |
| | | 9 | 2a | 26 10 | | 2 | 17a | 17 7 |
| Tues. | 20 | m 9 | 2 | 25 11 | 20 | m 3 | 15 | 18 10 |
| | | 9 | 50a | 27 10 | | 3 | 6a | 16 11 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Mar. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 14 (Wednesday) | 6h. 48m. | 6

## A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

**LEA & PERRINS'** label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.



Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. -- Sold by all Chemists.



## ENCOURAGE

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AND BUY

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

MADE IN

INDIA FROM

INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN LABOUR AND INDIAN RAW MATERIAL

BY

G. S. RANADE & Co.,

BOMBAY, NO. 4.



## HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30:

Ditto with Radium Dial, Rs. 35.

*Catalogue on application.*

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.



## GREAT INDIA STATIONERY Co.

Commercial Stationers.

RETAIL SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ARTISTIC STATIONERS, PRINTERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

ENGRAVERS AND DIE-SINKERS

365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RUBBER STAMP Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY


# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Parsi: 6th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 20th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 10th of Fagun Vad, 1979.
Sunrise: 6h. 47m.; Sunset: 6h. 48m.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Legislative Council meeting, 11-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, Fort, 3 p.m.
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, Fort, 3-45 p.m.
Meeting of graduates and undergraduates of the University of Bombay to consider the question of the formation of a University Corps, St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.
Mails for the East African Expeditionary Force will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.
Standing Committee of Municipal Corporation meets 4 p.m. (B.T.).

FRIDAY, March 16.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 17.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Co.'s new play "The Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 18.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon Manila and Hongkong via Nagapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., Matinee at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 19.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Conference on Veneral Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town application.
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

## POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Poona, March 14.

257. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 17th March 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

258. First Aid Examination.—An examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters on Thursday 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members desirous of being employed as clerks in Military offices should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

601 Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan, opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday March 17th Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

All members and reservists excluding only those on Actual Military Duty must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing which will only be given on production of a medical certificate.

606 Musketry.—The Range is allotted daily to Casuals O's C. Companies must arrange for musketry to be completed this week

Musketry Competitions.—All competitions are cancelled ntil further notice.

607 Cadets Drill Competition.—Will be held at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 22nd.

608. Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Princess Dock Armoury at 4-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

609. Parades.— E Company Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—On Fridays at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

F Company every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

G Company.—No parade this week.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

## INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. S. V. Doraiswamy will give a public lecture to-day on "Indian Railways and Industrial Development," Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding, at the Prarthana Mandir at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

## TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Tukaram Tatya Charitable Dispensary working under the auspices of the Debt-Redemption Committee, Bombay, treated the following number of patients during February:—Male 484, female, 265, and children 158. Total 907.

## DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

The prize distribution in connection with the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, will be held on Saturday, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael will preside and Mrs. Carmichael will give away the prizes.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY IN FEBRUARY.

Bombay in February of this year fared much better in point of health than it did in the corresponding month of last year. The total mortality last month stood at 2,438 as compared with 2674 of last year, while deaths from plague numbered 97 against 138 and those from small-pox 14 against 180. Cholera was absent throughout the month as in last year. Tuberculosis, however took a slightly higher toll this year while infant mortality was not so great as in last year. The total number of births during the month was 1575 or four more than in February 1916.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and ten deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Middle and Lower Colaba Mandvi Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Kamatipura, Tardeo and Parel, each one attack and one death. Byculla, two attacks and one death; Mahim one attack and two deaths; First and Second Nagpada, one attack each. There was an attack of small-pox, but no fatal cases. Cholera cases were absent. The total mortality from all causes was 105, as compared with 97 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 69 of 1915.

## PAREL HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the half year ending 31st January last 1584 patients attended the Dispensary, of whom 622 were males, 258 females and the rest 704 children. The Dispensary Sub-Committee is trying their best to collect funds for the medical relief of the League and Rs. 156 have been received in contributions from the public. The Committee are in need of further financial support for the continuation and development of their useful work and hope it will be forthcoming from the generous public.

## PROPOSED UNIVERSITY CORPSE FOR DEFENCE FORCE

A public meeting of graduates and undergraduates of the University of Bombay will be held this evening at 6 p.m., in the Library Hall of the St. Xavier's College, to consider the question of the formation of a University Corps in connection with the Defence of India Force. Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, will preside, and will be supported by Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, Principal of the Elphinstone College, and the Rev. A. Goodier, Principal of the St. Xavier's College.

## FREEMASONRY IN KATHIAWAR

The Annual Installation Meeting of Lodge "Kathiawar" was held in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday, the 10th of March, when H. H. Sir Ranjitsinghji Jam Saheb, was Installed as Wor. Master for the ensuing year by the D.D.G.M., who had come up from Bombay specially for the purpose. There was a good attendance of Members the proceedings being ably supervised by the retiring Master, Wor. Bro. H. J. Antia and the Secretary Wor. Bro. G. M. Munshi.

After the Meeting, the Members adjourned to the Banquet, where covers were laid for 60 guests, many of whom being invited for the occasion and comprising the principal residents of Rajkot and District.

In the course of the evening, H. H. the Jam Saheb announced a donation from himself of Rs. 5,000 towards the Funds of the Lodge for which he was warmly thanked.

The proceedings terminated about 11-0 p.m. after a most enjoyable evening on the part of the Members and guests.

## THE ISRAELITE LEAGUE

The annual social gathering of the League was held on Sunday when Dr. A. S. Erulkar, presided. There was an appreciable gathering of the prominent men of the community. The past year's report was read by the Secretary, which stated that the Reading Room was being well utilized, many students also taking advantage of it for studying. A Library of Jewish Books was to be added shortly. The Night Hebrew Classes started in 1914 were doing excellent work, one batch of students having completely finished their course. The Sunday Religion Classes started early during last year were well attended. A similar class for ladies to be held every Saturday has been started during the current year and promises to be well patronized. Two new classes were under contemplation, i.e. the Ladies Sewing Class and the Typewriting Class.

The Chairman in his address referred to the work such Institutions were doing in England and stated that even a small village consisting of a few houses had its own library, etc.

After refreshments and the usual votes the proceedings terminated.

## PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The "What Nots," the high-class variety Company and mystical entertainers, are giving their second total change of programme at the Palace of Varieties to-night. The Great Renville Roberty will produce new and astounding tricks with cards, dice and handkerchiefs, will give a new whistling song. Miss Irene Beryl, the agile dancer, whose dancing was so much appreciated last week will appear in a number of excellent new songs and dances, the latter including a Sand Dance and her picturesque "Serpentine Dance," with beautiful light effects. The Warleys will produce a burlesque entitled "Ministrel versus Drama" and conclude with a very clever Fascination Waltz.

The pictures include a thrilling three-part drama entitled "The Mills of the Gods, and a side-splitting comic.

The public are strongly recommended not to miss seeing this great vaudeville and picture programme.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th March 1917 was 30·986 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.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# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

### POONA COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO.

### A MORTGAGE SUIT.

*(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)*

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL, Plaintiff and Appellant v. (1) THE POONA COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO. (in liquidation), (2) THE POONA BANK, LTD., (3) THE POONA SWADESHI WEAVING CO., LTD., Defendants and Respondents.

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. Justice Kemp.

The plaintiff in the above suit was the first mortgagee of the first defendant mill's premises and machinery under a consolidated mortgage dated 29th January 1916 whereby the defendant mill agreed to repay to the plaintiff the principal sum of 4½ lakhs on 1st January 1919 with interest thereon at 5½ per cent. per annum, the interest being payable on the 1st of January every year. The defendant mill made default in payment of principal and interest and this suit was brought by the plaintiff against the mill and the second defendant, who were second mortgagees of the mill premises and machinery and the third defendant who claimed to be a lessee of a portion of the mill premises for the amount due under the mortgage and foreclosure or sale. The suit was filed on the 10th of May 1915.

On the 5th of July, 1915 on the application of another creditor Mr. Justice Macleod ordered the mill to be wound up and transferred the liquidation proceedings to the District Court at Poona. On the 15th of September 1915 the District Judge at Poona appointed Messrs. R. D. Sethna and J. P. DeSouza, joint liquidators. On the 8th October 1915 leave was obtained from the Court for the plaintiff to proceed with this suit against the company in liquidation. Subsequently the liquidator applied to the Poona District Court for sanction to raise Rs. 25,000 for costs of liquidation on the security of the assets of the company except goods pledged to plaintiff. On this application both the plaintiff and the second mortgagees contended that the sanction should not be given so as to affect their security as the "assets" would not include the interests in the property held by the mortgagees. The District Judge, however, on the 22nd November, 1915, gave the liquidator the sanction applied for. The liquidator thereafter on the 18th July and 19th August, 1916 executed two documents of charge for Rs. 10,000 each in favour of the present plaintiff reciting the decision of the District Judge and agreed that upon the sale of the mortgaged premises the sum so charged and all interest on them should be payable out of the sale-proceeds in priority to all other payments. On a notice of motion for sale of the mortgaged properties made in the suit, an order had been passed by consent on the 13th March, 1916, for sale of mortgaged properties by the liquidator reserving the contentions of all the parties. The surplus sale-proceeds after satisfaction of the plaintiff's mortgage claim amounted to Rs. 80,000 or thereabouts and the plaintiff now claimed by virtue of the documents of charge to be paid the amount secured thereby in priority to the claim of the second mortgagee, the Poona Bank.

On these facts Mr. Justice Kemp after passing judgment for the plaintiff and the 2nd defendant Company in respect of their mortgages, decided with regard to the charge of Rs. 20,000 that the Bank as second mortgagees had priority on the ground that the District Judge had no jurisdiction to sanction the first charge of mortgaged properties as assets of the Company in liquidation, to the prejudice of the mortgagees.

Against this judgment the plaintiff appealed.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Mulla, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. V. G. Dalvi, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the Poona Bank.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after stating the facts, in the course of their judgment, observed that it was not contended that the decision of the learned District Judge could be supported as a correct decision in law, but the appellant relied upon it as effective as an estoppel because the second mortgagees appeared before the District Judge and did not appeal against his decision. It appeared to their Lordships that whether or not the decision was binding as a sanction, in face of the mortgagees' protest to the charging by way of first charge, assets already mortgaged, the 2nd mortgagees were as parties to the pending mortgage suit protected by section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act against any postponement of their security by the charges created "pendente lite" by the liquidators; for the authority of the District Court in Poona could not affect orders in a pending suit in Bombay High Court. Their Lordships could not hold that the liquidation charges were transferred in execution of an order of a court within the scope of section 2 (d) of the Transfer of Property Act. The Poona Court's sanction was not an order capable of execution but merely an authority to the liquidators in a certain manner, if occasion should arise. Their Lordships affirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Attorneys for the appellant:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Attorneys for the Poona Bank: Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### "MAPLI" IN DISPUTE.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY'S POWER.

*(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)*

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY v. JIVRAJ DAMJI AND OTHERS.

BYE-LAW HELD ULTRA VIRES.

This was a reference made by Mr. Khairaj, the Third Presidency Magistrate under the provisions of section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Bombay Municipality took out a summons before Mr. Khairaj against the accused and some other persons who are keepers of grain shops attached to two private markets known as the Chera Bazar Market and Dhobi Talao Market. The accused were called upon to answer to a charge of keeping on the 18th October, 1916 at the shops a set of grain measures (5 pieces) which had not been duly verified by comparison with the standard measures and stamped in accordance with provisions of sections 418 and 419 of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 and thereby infringing clause 4 of Chapter III of the Municipal Bye-laws relating to private markets.

TWO DIFFERENT STANDARDS OF MEASURE.

There are two sorts of grain dealers in Bombay: (1) the retail grain dealers and (2) the wholesale grain dealers. These bodies have got their separate associations which look after their respective interests. Under section 418 of the Municipal Act the Municipal Commissioner was bound to provide local standards of measure in use in the city for the purpose of verification. In pursuance of this provision the Municipal Commissioner had provided standard measures known as the "Phara" and the "Pyli." The standard "Phara" contains 17 "Pylis." But in the year 1893 misled by the "Times of India" Directory the Mint Authorities made a "Phara" containing 16 "Pylis" only. This led to complaints and eventually after thorough investigation it was decided that the local "Phara" contained 17 "Pylis" and a standard "Phara" of 17 "Pylis" be thereafter kept by the Commissioner in the Municipal Markets (Crawford Markets) for purposes of verification. But unfortunately the "Phara" of 16 "Pylis" was not destroyed. The two standards were kept together in the Crawford Markets. When Mr. Michael, the new Superintendent, took charge of the Crawford Markets he was not aware of this controversy and by mistake a few "Pharas" of 16 "Pylis" were verified. This led to complaints from retail grain-dealers and the public who used to get 17 "Pylis" to the "Phara" under the standard measure in use, but now got only 16 "Pylis" to the "Phara." The mistake was rectified and the Commissioner issued orders that only "Pharas" of 17 "Pylis" would be verified and recognised and further notified that the Police would take action against any one who used Phara of 16 Pylis only.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' "MAPLI" MEASURE.

The wholesale grain merchants were, however, not deterred by this notice. They invented a new measure which they called "16 Pyli measure". It was discovered that under the existing state of the law neither the Corporation nor the Police could enforce the use of the standard Phara of 17 Pylis nor could prohibit the use of the new measure outside the Municipal markets. Obtaining no redress for their grievances from the Municipal Commissioner, the Retail Grain Dealers' Association invented new measures which they designated "Mapie", "Mapli" and Sub-division of "Mapli". The "Mapli" was and purported to be smaller than the standard Pyli being only 15/16 of a standard Pyli. The object was to compensate for the loss of the Pyli in a Phara which befell them under the new measure of the wholesale grain merchants. The intended use of these new measures was advertised in the local dailies both English and vernacular and handbills were also issued. Furthermore the shop contained a board explaining the new measures in terms of a Pyli and fractions thereof. The new measures were brought into use on the 1st of August 1915 and were in use for over 14 months at the date when the complaint was filed in the court. All the members of the Retail Grain Dealers' Association have been using these new measures There are nearly 1500 members. In fact all retail grain dealers except a few occupying stalls in Municipal markets are members of the Association.

It was conceded that no action could be taken against the use of those Maple and Mapli measures outside the markets. It was also conceded that no action could be taken against the use of the same in private markets for over a year because the bye-law did not exist. But at the time counsels were consulted. A bye-law almost identical in terms did exist so far as the Municipal markets were concerned. The bye-law in question therefore applied to 10 or 12 grain dealers occupying stalls in private markets. It was not alleged that any attempt was made to pass off "Mapie" for Pyli.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

The questions of law raised were as follows:—

(1.) Whether the bye-law is valid?

(2.) Whether the facts constitute any infringement of the bye-law.

(3) Whether any penalty is provided for the infringement thereof.

Mr. Khairaj was of opinion that the bye-law is not valid; the facts did not constitute any infringement of the bye-law; and no penalty was provided for the infringement of the bye-law.

As his opinion was not entirely free from doubt and as this was a test case of public importance, he referred the questions for the opinion of the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in deciding the reference made to the High Court observed that the Reference was made by the learned Third Presidency Magistrate before whom the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay had lodged a complaint against accused to the effect that the accused was guilty of infringing Bye-law 4 of the Bye-law made under Chap III of the Bye-laws framed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The facts were not in dispute and were carefully set out at the beginning of the Magistrate's reference and therefore there was no need of recapitulating them. On the facts stated and admitted the learned Magistrate was of opinion that the prosecution must fail on several points of law but as those points seemed to the Magistrate were involved in somewhat obscurity a reference to the High Court was made. After arguments on both sides, his Lordship agreed with the Magistrate that the Prosecution must fail on one of the points of law which the Magistrate has referred in the Reference. It was therefore unnecessary for their Lordships ot consider the other points raised in the reference. In his Lordship's judgment the prosecution must fail because the Bye-law under which the prosecution was instituted was *ultra vires* i.e., was beyond the powers vested in the Municipal Corporation under Section 461 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Their Lordships were concerned in the present case with a certain measure known as "Maplo." It was admitted that the measure was a perfectly honest measure which had been current in the City since August 1915.

TOO WIDE POWERS OF BYE-LAW.

After quotnig the portion of the Bye-law immediately applicable to the case before the Court, his Lordship proceeded and said that the Bye-law purported to be enacted under Section 461 clause O of the Municipal Act. That clause empowered the Corporation to make such bye-laws not inconsistent with the Act in respect of the matter of preventing the use in any market of false or defective measures. Under Section 418 of the Municipal Act it was provided that the Commissioner should from time to time provide such local standard measures as he deemed requisite for the purpose of verification of measures in use in the City and should make arrangements for the safe keeping of such standard measures. It was also directed that the Commissioner should provide from time to time proper measures by comparison with the said standards. It was clear, as it seemed to his Lordship, that under Section 418 a duty was cast upon he Commissioner of recognising a measure actually current in the City and his means of ensuring that such measures should be faithfully followed according to the methods set out in that section. The Bye-law however, purported to give the Municipal Corporation or the Commissioner far wider powers than those conferred by Section 418 for it purported to empower those authorities to prohibit the use in any private market of any measures honest or dishonest provided only that it was a measure that had not been verified; nor could the Bye-law, in his Lordship's opinion, be brought within the language of cl. (O) of Section 461 because that clause; as his Lordship construed it, was not more than that the Corporation should have the power to pass the Bye-laws to prevent the practice of fraud by use of measures which were false or defective with reference to the standard measures assumed to be verified by the Commissioner as directed under Section 418. But neither under Section 418 nor under Section 461 had the Corporation any such power as they claimed to exercise by this Bye-law viz. that by the private parties in private markets no measure should be used unless it was already verified by the Commissioner. Rather the provisions of the Act imported that if the Commissioner had reason to suspect any particular measure which was current the method of controlling it was to verify it as directed under Section 418 and thereafter to secure that the measure in use should correspond with the verified measures. His Lordship could find nothing under Section 418 or Section 461 (O) which could justify the Municipality in prohibiting the use of a honest measure in a private market merely on the plea that it was not actually verified with the standards. On that ground his Lordship agreed with the learned Magistrate that the Bye-law of which the infringement was alleged against the accused was invalid under the Municipal Act and therefore the prosecution must fail. His Lordship added that it was open to them under Section 433 Cr. P. Code to give costs but having regard to all the circumstances of the case their Lordships made no order as to costs.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. J. Baptista instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Co., appeared for the accused.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1917.

### BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

68-16-542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hockamchand, Malvi H M and R, Part heard.

43-16-779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nanji Govindji v. Sakarchand Khushalchand & ors, M B Chothia.

69-16-364-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Guculdas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), Little and Co.

70-16-1081-15.—Payne and Co., The Phoenix Mills Ltd. v. Madhowdas Rupchand & Co. a firm, Mulji and Tha.

### BEFORE THE HON MR JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court. No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malekatyar v. C Vorhaid & Co., firm Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 6-3-17.

579-15.—Malvi H M and R, Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Jethmal anr, Part heard, 23-2-17.

150-12.—Pateil & Eze, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & anr v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohete and ors Sham M & H Ch S 27-2-17.

C C 1343-16.—Amin & Desai Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper) Pushotamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper.) Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Erraya & ors Purnanand & Co.

1096-14.—Khanderao L & M Munjeshari Govindrao Joshi v. Goviandrao Harischandra and ors Manecklal & C. Forbes & Co. Unwalla P and P.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co. Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mafg Co Ltd Wadia G & Co.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P Charandass Khatao a firm v. Monji Molji Captain & V.

13-16.—Madh. K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & ors Malvi M & R.

1362-16.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand & anr, Amin & D, Purnanand & Co.

S C (T 483-18367-16.—Dikshit Dh & P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Fardoonji Jamaspji Pandia and Co.

204-15.—Surajmal and Co Ratansey Maneckchand v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors Wadia G & Co Mehta D & L.

1347-16.—Surajmal and Co Ratansi Maneckchand v. Velji Natha and ors Purnanand and Co Mehta D and L.

614-16.—Rustomji an dG Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors Captain V Nanu H and Co. For Postponement.

561-16.—Payne and Co., Purshotam Mathuradas and Co a firm v. Deokaran Nanji and ors Captain and V Pandia & Co.

1206-16.—Edgelow G W & Co Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v. Esoofalli Keekabhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

730-16.—Patell and Ez. Messrs. Mirzamal Gayanand a firm v. Gayaprasad Bharulal alias Gayaparasad Malvi H M and R.

1205-16.—Edg G W and Co., Jehangir Ratan shaw Dadabhoy v. Cursetji Dadabhoy Dhamdadina and ors Kanga and S Cragie B & C Parmanand and Co Edg. G W and Co.

1306-15.—Captain & V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr, Madh K & Ch.

## TWO DAYS' HARD LABOUR FOR BEGGING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged W Snade, a European seaman, aged 45 years, with asking for alms being a European, having sufficient means of subsistence in his possession at the time.

Superintendent Cauty said that about 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday night the accused went to his house and stood in the porch. He went out to see what the accused wanted. The accused told him he had had no food all day and asked for assistance. Witness enquired what the accused was and the latter said he was a seaman. He, thereupon told him to go to the Sailors' Home, but the accused said it was no use going to the Home. Witness then told the accused that the only other thing he could do was to put him in the Workhouse. The accused then became very abusive, and witness took him to the Police station where it was found that the accused had Rs. 3 in his pocket. The accused actually begged for alms and was partially drunk.

The accused was convicted but taking into consideration that he was partially drunk at the time he begged for alms and that his certificate of discharge showed that he was a man of excellent character, the Magistrate sentenced him to two days' rigorous imprisonment.

## THEFT AN OLD OFFENDER.

### SENTENCED TO A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Govind with the theft of a waist-coat belonging to Sonibai, a dealer in old clothes. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

## ASSAULT BY A RAILWAY FOREMAN.

### FINED RS. 75 FOR "MERCILESS THRASHING."

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which one Poongan Mutan charged one J. P. Swete, foreman of the Electric Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway, at Parel, with assault. Mr. N. B. Gunder appeared for the complainant, while Mr. V. Meesa defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the morning of the 17th February the accused asked him to hew a piece of marble slab. He (the complainant) told him he was ill and was unable to do the work but would do some light work. The accused said there was no light work to do and that if he was ill he must get a certificate to that effect and go home. The complainant said he would produce one and as he was going away, the accused called him back and said "Have you not heard what I ordered"? The complainant said he had heard him and was going to do what he had told him. It was further alleged that the accused then gave him two or three slaps on the face and catching him by the hair threw him on to the ground. Some persons who were standing by prevented the accused from further assaulting him.

The defence was that the complainant grumbled when the accused told him to get a pass and go home if he could not work. When the accused told him that he would be dismissed the complainant rushed at him and he (the accused) therefore pushed him. It was further alleged that the complainant then struck him and he struck the complainant in return.

The Magistrate said this was a case of the most aggravated assault by a superior on his subordinate. When the accused assaulted the complainant, the latter tried to seize his hand, when the accused gave him a merciless thrashing. He (the Magistrate) could not allow such conduct on the part of a superior officer in a workshop towards the men working under him. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 75.

## TRAGEDY IN GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSTEL.

### STUDENT FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

Anant Waman Kolatker, aged about twenty-three, a third-year student in the Grant Medical College, was yesterday found lying dead in his room in Peerkhan Street with his throat cut. A blood-stained razor was found lying by his side. There was a deep wound about seven inches long on the throat. The deceased belonged to Nagpur. He had been staying in Bombay for his studies.

## A SUCCESSFUL CHARITY CONCERT.

### IN AID OF SHEPPARD AFTER-CARE FUND.

The charity concert given at the Excelsior Theatre, yesterday, in aid of the "Sheppard After-Care Fund" of the David Sassoon Reformatory, was a great success, for which much credit is due to Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji, and Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, the organisers of the concert. The performance consisted of a number of most interesting items, all of which were very loudly applauded. Among these the song "Awake" rendered by Miss Banoo S. C. Dinshaw, a clog dance and song by Mr. C. K. Captain, Hindustani songs by Miss Goolan Meherhomji and Miss Freny N. Cooper and a Piano duet by Miss Perin G. Pudumji and Miss Freny G. Pudumji came in for the greatest applause. The Tableaux Vivants were also much appreciated. One was called "India is Ready," and the other depicted a scene from the story of King Rukmangada and Mohini. Both presented very fine spectacle with brilliant light-effect. The orchestra, which was composed of a number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen and was under the direction of Khan Bahadur Pudumji, also contributed much to the success of the concert.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society have received a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda, towards the cost of a motor touring car for convalescents. The amount has been received through the Commissioner and President, Ajmer-Merwara Aeroplane Fund, and has been suitably acknowledged.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee are at present in need of further donations towards the cost of providing motor ambulance and touring cars for the sick and wounded. The former cost approximately Rs. 10,000 each and the latter Rs. 5,000. Donations should be sent to the Honorary Secretary at Headquarters, Khyber Pass, Delhi, upto 23rd March, after which date they should be addressed to Simla. All necessary arrangements for construction etc., will be undertaken by the Committee.

The Bhavnagar war loan committee met on Tuesday under the presidency of the Dewan. Seventeen sub-committees of different classes were appointed. Twelve lakhs have already been promised.

The members of Indian Jute Mills Association have agreed to a short time of five days weekly from April 1st to September 30th. The decision has not influenced gunny or share makrt which continue inactive.

## INDIAN WAR LOAN.

### MEETING AT NADIAD.

A public meeting was held at Nadiad on the 10th March to promote the success of the new War Loan in Kaira District. Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., Acting Collector, presided and about 400 persons were present.

Mr. Robertson in opening the proceedings said that though India had given considerable help to the Empire in this war she had not done as much as she could. This was largely due to lack of opportunity. Now the opportunity was given, and every one was called on to help to the utmost of his power. This duty was all the more incumbent on the people of this District as they had enjoyed the full protection of the British Empire but had contributed hardly anything towards the cost of the War. People could not understand the horrors of War because it had remained so distant. The Germans had tried to bring about War in India but the Government had frustrated all the attempts. There could be no peace till Germany was defeated. Everyone was bound to help to the utmost of his power. Government was offering liberal interest and committees would be formed everywhere to urge people to help. Anyone who refused to help was an enemy to the Empire, and India would be judged by the response she made to this appeal. No announcements of subscriptions promised would be made till the response was worthy of this district, but the following promises deserved mention.

The Desai family of Nadiad ... Rs. 20,000
Mr Gokaldas Bapuji Desai ..... Rs. 15,000

Mr Gopaldas V. Desai said that we were bound not to relax our efforts now the situation was critical. While others had suffered we had gone on as usual. We must show our fitness for responsibility so that India might take her proper place in the Empire. As Mr. Lloyd George had said, the rupees we gave would be bombs thrown in the enemy's trenches. No price was too great to pay for the protection we enjoyed.

Mr. Harilal L. Thakar enlarged on the peace and prosperity India enjoyed under British rule. Great Britain and her allies were fighting for the independence of oppressed nations. He urged all to help. Absolute security was offered by Government to all investors. He hoped that part of the Wadtal temple treasure would be invested.

Mr. Gokaldas D. Talati, Mr. Sevaklal, Mr. Ahmedkhan and Mr. N. J. Mehta also spoke.

During the course of the meeting a contribution of Rs. 5,000 from the Nadiad Agricultural Association was announced.

Telegrams were received from Bai Jadav Shethani, Mr. Maneklal, President Kapadvanj Municipality and others regretting their inability to attend and expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

### MEETING AT BORSAD.

A largely attended War Loan Meeting of Borsad Town and Taluka people was held on the 12th in the Wankaner Company's Theatre at the invitation of Mr. N. J. Mehta, Resident Magistrate. Every village sent half a dozen delegates. The Collector, Mr. Robertson, presided and exhorted the people in an impressive way to support the loan. He was followed by Mr. Naginlal, the Sub-Judge, Mr. Dhanabhai, a prominent pleader, Mr. Joshalalbhai and others. With Mr. Mehta's earnest appeal to invest all savings, present and prospective for the next six months in this loan the proceedings terminated.

### VICEROY'S AUTOGRAPH LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

The "Englishman" publishes the following exclusive autograph letter from the Viceroy regarding the War Loan:—"To-day an opportunity is presented to every man in India, without sacrifice and with advantage to himself, to hasten the day of our Empire's victory and the return of peace. In distant fields the armies of India have proved the loyalty of India in the eyes of the world. I hope that those who have enjoyed peace in their homes will now furnish a proof no less convincing."

### "TURF" WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

### HARDY-GREEN.

What might be described as a "turf" wedding, took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Tuesday, when Miss Vera Myrtle Green, fifth daughter of the late Mr. W. B. Green whose memory is immortalized on the Apollo Bunder and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Green of Sunny House, Apollo Bunder, was married by the Rev. Lloyd Arnold to Mr. Edward Fox Hardy, a leading and popular jockey, familiarly known among the racing fraternity as "Tod" Hardy. The Cathedral was very effectively dressed for the occasion, and the service was fully choral, Dr. Edgar Faulknar presiding at the organ. The 18-year old bride looked charming in a triumph of bridal attire, wearing a wreath of orange blossoms, and carrying a beautiful shower bouquet. She was led to the altar and given away by her young brother, Mr. Roland Green, while Mr. Arthur Templeman officiated as bestman.

After the service, an arrangement was made to Pyrke's Apollo Hotel where owners, trainers, and jockeys with other friends of the bride and bridegroom foregathered in strength to shower congratulations and competti on the happy couple. Cake and champagne having been abundantly consumed, the festive gathering sat to a sumptuous breakfast. During breakfast H. E. the Governor's Band played some delightful selections, and many appropriate speeches were made with regard to the qualities of the bride and bridegroom whose toast was proposed by that sterling sportsman and owner, Mr. "Jack" Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy subsequently left for Matheran *en route* to Mussoorie amidst the hearty good wishes of a large number of friends who saw them off at Victoria Terminus.

## EUROPEANS AND HOME RULE.

### ATTITUDE OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

### MR. ARCHIE BIRKMYRE'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the European Association held this evening, Sir Archie Bikmyre said in the course of his address that the success of the War Loan should be considered as a joint duty incumbent upon all races in India.

Referring to German missionaries the speaker said that after the war they should be rigidly prevented from setting foot in India.

Regarding the Indian demand for Home Rule he said no reasonable man had the least doubt that the Indians would be given a larger share in the Government of their own country eventually amounting to Home Rule when they were ready for it, but the question was whether they were fit for anything like Home Rule now. He would say emphatically, no. If they were no power on earth could stop it. Home Rule for India at the present time would be fatal. A colossal sum of 500 millions sterling of European capital was invested in India and it was the bounden duty of the European Association to see that this vast interest was not jeopardised by unwise premature concessions at present. Home Rule and other political schemes might well be dropped and political agitators who were clamouring for Home Rule might more profitably devote their zeal and energy and prove their loyalty by championing actively the Indian War Loan. He continued:—"We should continually strive to improve our relations with Indians socially and commercially notwithstanding the great existing barriers of religion and social customs. We should strive to command their respect and confidence from every point of view and teach them to realise that the welfare of India and Indians is indissolubly bound up with our own commercial interests. It is unfortunate that so few educated Indians of large and sensible views, men of real weight and importance in the community take any practical part in politics. Consequently they leave the field almost entirely open to a class of politicians who, although they carry little weight with their own community, shout loud enough to let their voices be heard in England and there is some danger that the people of England might listen to them and consider them to be representatives of the people. It would be well for the English people to remember that there is a large community of experienced and level-headed Britishers in India, who really understand the situation, and perhaps, it will be the duty of the Association to impress this fact upon them in this connection.

The Council are considering the advisability of forming a branch of the Association in London at a convenient date among many Europeans from India settled, there, who still have the progress of this country at heart.

## MR. GOKHALE'S BUST AT DELHI.

### EUROPEAN MEMBERS' TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14.

It is understood that the European members, official and non-official are arranging to place a bust of Mr. Gokhale in the vestibule leading to the Legislative Council Chamber at Delhi. It is hoped that it may be possible to have the bust unveiled at the commencement of the next council session at Delhi.

## LADY CARMICHAEL'S WAR SALE.

### LADY WILLINGDON'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

The Red Cross gifts sale organised by Lady Carmichael in Government House grounds was continued this afternoon. There was a larger gathering than yesterday and the enthusiasm and competition were also keener. The chief feature of to-day's auction sale was that many buyers gave back things to be put again for auction, some articles being sold and resold four times. Lord Carmichael, Lady Carmichael and Lady Sanderson performed the function of auctioneer in turns. The proceeds of to-day's auction sale amounted roughly to over Rs. 55,000 making a total up to date of about a lakh and a quarter. In the couse of the sale Captain Balfour read the following telegram from Lady Willingdon addressed to Lady Carmichael: "Women of Bombay Presidency wish your Excellency and women of Bengal good luck and huge profits at great war sale now in progress at Government House." The telegram gave an impetus to the sale, which will be continued to-morrow.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RACE HORSE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

Mac, the bay Australian mare belonging to Mr. Watson, broke her fetlock on the race-course while she was being trained for the Barrackpore Races. The pony was subsequently destroyed.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Thursday, March 15, 1917.*

## THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE.

The Police Department is one of the great spending departments and in recent years its demands,—necessary or otherwise,—have been most extravagantly financed, so much so that, in spite of the war economy preached and practised in regard to other departments like those of education and sanitation, it has continued to be favoured with increases. Thus while in the pre-war year, 1913-14, Rs. 1,00,58,000 was spent on this department in Bombay, the expenditure rose steadily to Rs. 1,01,25,000, Rs. 1,05,80,000 and Rs. 1,06,89,000 in the three succeeding years of war and for the next official year a still greater provision of Rs. 1,12,49,000 is made The necessity of the pruning hand is, therefore, now more than ever urgent, especially as, according to the testimony of official reports themselves, the efficiency of the police force has not improved in proportion to the increased expenditure. Any money spent in securing the efficiency of the force, so long as it is well-spent, is to be welcomed. The burden of the criticism against the expenditure on this department, however, is that a considerable portion of the money spent is not well-spent. And this is due to the fundamentally wrong basis on which the force is organised. It is top-heavy. The lower ranks are under-paid and a large number of unnecessary and highly remunerated posts have been created —with the result that on the one hand the efficiency of the lower ranks tends to deteriorate and, on the other, not a little of the energies of the higher ranks are directed to the gratuitous pursuit of activities deterimental to public interest, or else allowed to run to waste. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji is to be congratulated on having attempted to bring about some reduction in the extravagant expenditure on the Criminal Investigation Department. The economy he pleaded for is as essential in the interests of the public as it is moderate. The budget provides for the temporary increase in the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay for war work. The Department is already over manned and over-officered. As Mr Manmohandas had no difficulty in showing, the Criminal Investigation Staff in the Presidency is not only much larger than necessary, but the amount of criminal investigation work performed by it is so dearly bought, that the cost works out at Rs. 4,046 per one criminal inquiry. That the establishment is needlessly large is not surprising in view of the amazing fact that the percentage of increase in the expenditure on it during the brief period from 1909-10 to 1916-17 has gone up almost 500 per cent., being the largest throughout the country. Useful as the department ought to be, the danger of its being over-manned and over-officered is the creation of mischievous energies which cause annoyance and harassment to the public and create an atmosphere of suspicion between the Government and the people.

In the Madras Legislative Council, too, a discussion on Police administration, with special reference to the work and worth of the C. I. D., took place on Tuesday last when the revised financial statement was presented by Sir Alexander Cardew. The Hon. Mr. Krishna Rao moved this resolution: "That this Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to reduce the expenditure under the head 20-E, Police, Criminal Investigation Department, by Rs. 50,000." The hon. member pointed out the steady and significant growth of expenditure on this department from Rs. 33,000 in 1906 to 1.7 lakhs in the present budget. Mr. Rao's idea in moving the resolution was not to urge the abolition of the C. I. D. but to ensure that it should be confined to legitimate proportions. A great deal of the work of the Department, he suggested, could be better done by the ordinary police who were in greater touch with the public. The Hon. Mr. Gillman, in replying to the resolution sought to justify the existence of the Department and defended the increasing inflation of its emoluments. He deplored that there had been "in certain sections of the press a tendency to reprobate the work of the C. I. D. and to assert that those who belonged to it were not discharging their duty to their country, in fact, that the men who belonged to it were assisting the Government to crush the country," and hoped that nothing would be said in the Council to confirm the impression that there was any "truth in those vapourings."

A point specifically raised, both in the Madras and the Bombay Council, was the annoyance and harassment to which distinguished public men were gratuitously subjected by the C. I. D.,—for increasing which, among other aspects of their activity, presumably, enhanced provision is asked for in the Budget. Mr. Rao said that it was within the personal knowledge of several men who were doing public work in the Madras Presidency that they "were subjected to unnecessary suspicion and unnecessary watching as if they were suspicious characters," and said the nuisance became more objectionable when they went into the Native States. He urged that the Government should remove "these causes of friction,"—as he put it very mildly. While it was hardly to be expected that the executive, with its imagination warped by a long course of suspicion and prejudice, could bring itself to realize the public point of view in this matter, as put forward with extraordinary restraint and moderation by Mr. Rao,—it must be admitted that in his reply Mr. Gillman at least had the grace to strike a dignified and decent note "The Government," he said,

"recognised the trouble to which respectable people were at times unnecessarily put. But they were not responsible for it, mistakes would happen. He would certainly promise on behalf of the Government that endeavours would be made for this annoyance to be obviated as much as possible."

The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Curtis in the Bombay Council, however, on the same subject were less happy. Mr. Parekh had very pertinently pointed out that direct evidence of the C. I. D. suffering from an excess of personnel and energy was to be found in the scandal of such men as the late Mr Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Wacha, Mr. Khare and Mr. Parekh himself having been pestered with their attentions. Mr. Gokhale, if we remember aright, was known as "No. 62" to this egregious brotherhood, and when he protested in the Imperial Council against the ridiculous annoyance to which he was subjected, the disingenuous plea was advanced that the men were for his "protection" and were not shadowing him! Mr. Curtis went one better. While he was gracious enough to say that he would exempt Mr. Parekh from having his steps dogged by his myrmidons, he executed the following piece of, untimely facetiousness:

"The movements of his Excellency were also shadowed by the Police and hon. members must after all remember that they were distinguished persons."

We wonder it does not strike these high officials, with half a life time's experience of India behind them, how galling and offensive it must be for responsible and respectable publicists, such as we have named, to be pursued and pestered in the manner which apparently commends itself to Mr. Curtis. Is there any other country in the world where such distinguished citizens as the late Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Wacha would be subjected to so humiliating and gratuitous an espionage? And what of the reactions of such persecution on the general public life of the country? Can any right-thinking person seriously suggest that the discontent and disaffection which the official classes are always talking about have no relation to the unjust, improper and systematized suspicion of public leaders of unimpeachable integrity? It is extraordinary and lamentable that some of those who wield power in this country have become so hide-bound in their prepossessions, that they cannot apparently realise these glaring anomalies. Speaking in the Imperial Council on Saturday, Sir Reginald Craddock made a pathetic plaint:

"I have often wondered," he said, "why the press and the Indian public continue so persistently to shower abuse upon their countrymen who don the uniform of the police."

If after more than a quarter of a century's administrative experience in India, the Home Member is still wondering as to the reason of the public distrust of the police in this country,—though Sir Reginald employs somewhat exaggerated language,—we fear that nothing that we or any one else can say is likely to end his cogitations. The amazing thing is that the Home Member and men like him do not understand why the police are so unpopular in this country. Twenty years ago, the late Sir John Woodburn, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, made a passionate appeal in the Supreme Council for the reformation of the Indian Police. "Police oppression," he said, "police exactions are a disgrace to the administration." The result was the appointment of the Police Commission of 1903, and the subsequent acceptance by the Government of India of its recommendations in their Resolution of March 21, 1905. How far the findings of the Commission constituted a radical cure of rampant and acknowledged abuses, and to what extent and in what spirit the Resolution of the Government of India, such as it was, has since been carried out, are questions that we may leave to the authorities and the public to think out for themselves in the light of the present attitude of the people in this country towards the Police.

## Notes of the Day.

### The Western Front.

It is officially announced that the enemy have abandoned the main defences along the forward crest of the ridge westward of Bapaume on a front of three and a half miles and that the British have occupied Grevilliers and the Loupart Wood. The details of an interview given by Sir Douglas Haig to French journalists last month, which appear in the Australian papers, lend additional interest to this news of a renewal of the German retirement before the continued British pressure in front of the Bapaume line. The terms in which General Haig expressed himself to these correspondents might have appeared as bombastic if they had not come from the mouth of a commander whose record relieves him from any suspicion of likelihood to indulge in boast or advertisement.

### Sir Douglas Haig's Confidence.

The Field-Marshall's statements, moreover, gain in significance from the fact that, while not in any way repudiated, they were published without his actual sanction. In reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that Field-Marshall Haig had a frank conversation with certain French journalists, but owing to the action of a subordinate the proofs were unfortunately not submitted to Sir Douglas Haig himself. Mr. Bonar Law urged, however, that it was not in the public interest that the matter should be discussed further. The feature of the interview is the absolute confidence exhibited by the British Field-Marshall regarding the events of the future on the Western Front and the definite character of his statements as to the inevitability of a British triumph when the move should once have begun.

### "We Shall Strike Without Respite."

It matters little remarked Sir Douglas Haig, who commences, the end must be the same. "If," he remarked:

"the Germans begin attempting at points north or south, which they consider the most favourable, we are ready. Their folly will cost them dear. We possess trained armies and cavalry in full working order, so that defeat may be turned into a rout, preventing the possibility of the Germans, even in the far rear, re-entrenching. We most certainly shall break the German front severely and at many points. The Germans have the advantage of a powerful network of railways behind their front, helpful for defence and first attacks. Our great offensive may be limited at some points and indefinite, but we shall strike without respite until the German armies are totally destroyed."

Asked, regarding the coming prospects, Field-Marshal Haig replied:—

"This year will see upon the battlefield the decisive event of the war, namely those showing that Germany, is beaten from a military point of view, and possibly also see peace. We are all desirous of doing everything in our power to achieve it. Peace can only come with absolute victory, attained by force. Our armies and our Allies must not allow themselves to be deceived by Germany's suggestions and threats. Germany in offering peace, only thinks of preparations for the next war. If we unfortunately yielded to such perfidious appeals we should face a tragedy and recommence in another three years. Our soldiers understand that. I have entire confidence in my troops and their morale is above suspicion."

### Has General Maude Finished?

The "Times of India" assumes that General Maude's first business now is to consolidate his position and develop his communications. "The development of the campaign now lies with the Russians." "We venture to repeat then what we advanced on Monday that it is on news from the Russian side that we should concentrate; unless our Allies think it wise to make a great effort in Asia Minor we have probably reached the limits of our own advance at Bagdad." We were inclined ourselves to suppose that, after the breathless rush from Kut to Bagdad, there was likely to be a pause of some length. But in view of these confident statements coming from such a quarter we fully expect to hear shortly, if not this very day, that General Maude is off again on a rush to Mosul or even Constantinople itself!

### "Missing Fire."

It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of "The Times'" lobby correspondent, that the attempted agitation in the Commons on the question of Indian cotton goods duty is "missing fire." The "crisis" would have been a purely manufactured affair, with not a shred of moral merit behind it. That it should succumb under the weight of its own unmixed absurdity and selfishness is all to the good. Even the Lancashire members, we are told, are divided among themselves, and the Parliamentary Free Trade Committee has wisely decided to have nothing to do with the agitation.

### Executive Council for the Punjab.

That at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, a resolution urging the establishment of an Executive Council should have been moved is not surprising; for the grievance of the Punjab in this matter, as in respect of its demand for a High Court is a long standing one. The Secretary of State has already announced that the Province will get the High Court after the war. The Executive Council should not, therefore, be long in coming. The attitude of the local Government, though not unsympathetic, was not very clear. For while they would neither oppose nor support the resolution and welcomed expression of public opinion on the subject, they "preferred to await the result of the working of this far-reaching constitutional change in other provinces."

### Sympathy with Indentured Labour.

Our evening contemporary, whose attitude towards the question of Indentured Labour has changed from one of sanctimonious sympathy to jibes and jeers at the sentiments of Indian men and women regarding a matter which touches the honour of their race, publishes a long screed from a correspondent who endeavours to show that the indentured Indian coolie, male or female, in a British colony is no worse off than an Englishman or Scotsman who comes out to this country under indentures, that the conditions of mill labour, as an instance, in Bombay are equally degrading and encouraging to vice, and so on. Vice and prostitution are, of course, to be found everywhere, not less in the great cities of England and Scotland than elsewhere. But can one imagine the people of Scotland or England tolerating on that account such a system as that of the Indentured Indian Labour in the Colonies, if it were applied to English or Scotch men and women? Bad labour conditions will produce vice in Parel as well as in Fiji. But the evil of the system in Fiji and the other colonies is that, while pretending to protect and conserve the interests of the labourer, it actually forces both men and women into a state of vice and also imposes conditions of slavery. But it is hopeless to expect appreciation of the logic of the question from people who seriously contend that there is any sort of parallel between indentures, the penalties for breaking which are enforceable in a civil court and those under which any breach or small offence is punishable by the criminal law.

(Continued from Column 6.)

teers in India as the Territorials replaced them in England. It has, therefore, the local character of these Forces. How in the face of this any one can say that the Indian units will have to be "wholetime men," and will be sent away for an indefinite period for training, it passeth the wit of woman to conceive. What are the "whole-time" to do with only four hours a week employed?

Of course, if India were invaded, the Defence Force men would, like the Territorials, be the first to volunteer, and might then be sent to any safe spot to regular hard continuous drill, preparatory to service in the field, against the invader. But nothing of the kind is now asked for. I repeat that it is incredible that the Commander-in-Chief, an "officer and a gentleman," should have spoken as above and that his word to the Indian Nation should be broken.

Our register is ever lengthening but no name will be passed on until the conditions are definitely published. If there are any who wish to join but are disturbed by the rumours, they may safely send in their names to me, for they will then be notified in these columns as soon as the regulations are out, and can then confirm their offers. Nothing but the truth of the incredible rumours should make them withdraw, for unless obtained by fraud, the gift laid on the Altar of the Motherland should never be taken back.

## "A SOLDIER'S WORD."

### SIR CHARLES MONRO AND THE DEFENCE FORCE.

**Under the heading quoted above Mrs. Besant writes in "New India" correcting certain misapprehensions regarding the conditions of Indian Service in the new Defence Force which have been encouraged in certain quarters:—**

I think that, in view of the various disquieting rumours which are circulating in Madras, it is well to reprint the exact words of the Commander-in-Chief, speaking in the Supreme Legislative Council on February 21st. I am also trying to trace to their source the very authoritative statements made by the College Principals, since it was these which gave birth to the disquieting rumours aforesaid. It will be seen that in the article, "India's Duty," I stated the facts with exactitude. I italicise the most important parts of the statement.

As this Defence Force will serve as an auxiliary to the regular army, we consider that it should, like the latter, be composed partly of British and partly of Indian units. In this way all classes of his Majesty's subjects in India will be afforded opportunities of rendering personal service during the War.

Recruitment for this will be by compulsory enrolment in the case of European British subjects and by voluntary enrolment in the case of non-European British subjects.

He then says that, without conscription, they could not obtain the necessary number of Europeans. But conscription could not be applied to Indians, because they could not officer, equip, train and find work for the numbers that compulsion would place at their disposal.

The Indian Defence Force will then come into being. It will consist of certain units, composed of European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 50, who have been required to enrol under the compulsory provisions of the Bill and of certain number of other units composed of non-European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41, who have enrolled themselves voluntarily.

Then we are told of the "active companies" composed of men between 18 and 41.

The military authorities will have the power to employ the active companies of the corps wherever they are required within Indian limits. These companies will, however, serve as a rule in their own districts, and it will, we hope, be rarely necessary, to embody a whole corps or even portions of a corps for continuous military service. Such an arrangement might no doubt be convenient in particular cases, but the creation of service companies, to which I should presently refer, should avoid the necessity for such action except on rare occasions as in circumstances of exceptional urgency.

These last words are reasonable. On a sudden emergency, or a serious emergency, they may be sent out of their own districts.

What are the "service companies"? The Commander-in-Chief says:

I now come to the service companies. These will, for all intents and purposes, be regular units for the time being, and will be clothed, equipped, rationed and paid as regular. They will relieve regular units on garrison duty, and will be stationed anywhere in India where they may be required. As this will be the form of service most disturbing to civil avocations, special care and consideration will be exercised in the selection of individuals. It will be arranged, as far as possible, to have a system of reliefs, so that the incidence of this service will not be borne by a few individuals for a prolonged period but will extend to a large number, who will take their turn of duty for a varying and as a rule, comparatively short period. It is hoped, in this way, to minimise the inconvenience that must necessarily be caused to business and professional interests, whenever men are wholly withdrawn from their civil occupations. This arrangement will have the advantage of increasing the number of men who have been put through a course of continuous training, and this should go far to increase the general efficiency of the Force. I may add that the number of men required, for the service companies is not large. So demands under this head will not be burdensome.

The arrangements I have indicated will apply to the Indian members of the Force equally with Europeans. There is no intention of discriminating between the two classes. As the corps, composed of Indians, will consist of active companies only, no person will be accepted for enrolment unless they are fit for general service. These corps will thus consist of men between the ages of 18 and 41, and in selecting candidates preference will be shown for the younger and more active men. It may, in fact, be desirable to restrict enrolments at first to men between the ages of 18 and 31. This, however, will be determined by military considerations and by the number of men who offer themselves for enrolment. Indian Service Companies will be formed, as required, by drawing men from the active companies, and these will have to serve in any place within Indian limits where they may be needed.

Words cannot make plainer the Commander-in-Chief's meaning. There will be "Active Companies," who serve as a rule in their own districts," and out of these will be selected "Service Companies," "taken by "a system of reliefs" for a "comparatively short period," to serve anywhere in India, and they will be, for the time of their service, "clothed, equipped, rationed, and paid as regulars."

There will be a "selection authority," composed of Europeans:

Their business will be to select the quota of General service men, required from the active companies of corps belonging to the area, with due regard to the varying interests of the State, employers and individuals in a manner which will be fair to all.

We are also told that

Every member of the Force will have to undergo a course of preliminary drill and musketry. This will vary according to the attainments of the individual.

If the man had had no previous military training, he will be required to put in 90 hours' drill and fire a recruit's course of musketry. Besides the preliminary drills referred to, all members of the Defence Force will have to put in periodical drills, which will consist of, for men of active companies, 4 hours' drill a week, 6 days' continuous attendance at a training camp and an annual course of musketry.

Those who have had some training will have fewer hours of "preliminary drills." The Commander-in-Chief ended by saying that the "Volunteer Force" had become an anachronism.

It has been replaced at Home by the Territorial Force, and will now be replaced in India by a Defence Force, designed to suit local requirements.

The Defence Force replaces the Volun-

(Continued in Column 5.)

# BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE ANCRE.

## GERMAN BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

## BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE ANCRE.

### GERMANS RESUME BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

### ANOTHER VILLAGE OCCUPIED.

### IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Mar. 14.

Our guns and the steady pressure of our troops have compelled the Germans in France to resume their backward movement. The enemy were pushed back under cover of a very hazy weather during the last twenty-four hours along a front of between four and five thousand yards, and to a depth which Reuter's Headquarters correspondent says it is hitherto impossible to estimate.

Our troops advanced right through a series of strong positions which the enemy had prepared in the Loupart Wood. We seized the village of Grevillers. Great activity prevails where the Germans were forced back. The despatch concludes, "There should be important news available by to-morrow."

### ENEMY ABANDON MAIN DEFENCES.

#### OWING TO BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Mar. 14.

A British communiqué says owing to bombardment the enemy abandoned the main defences along the forward crest of the ridge westward of Bapaume on a front of three and a half miles. We drove back the rearguards in this area to a depth of a mile and occupied Grevillers and the Loupart wood.

We also progressed eastward and northeastward of Gommecourt on a frontage of one mile.

HOSTILE RAIDS REPULSED.

A raiding party reached our trenches south-west of Neuve Chapelle and a few British are missing. Hostile raids elsewhere were repulsed.

### WORK OF THE BRITISH GUNS.

#### FORTIFIED LOUPART WOOD MADE UNTENABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Mar. 14.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that the British guns made the fortified Loupart Wood untenable. When patrols advanced after sustained bombardment on the 12th inst., they found the wood empty and passing through, they entered the fortress of Grevillers, meeting with slight opposition. Field howitzers and bombing patrols followed up the Germans as they retired from Bapaume ridge, very speedily swarming on their heels day and night pressing them back to the railway. The troops were enthusiastic at entering the practically undamaged country. From Grevillers they could see still unbroken roofs and chimneys of half a dozen villages west and north of Bapaume surrounded by green fields and undamaged roads. The next drive should take the British there. A glimpse of the panorama stirred the imagination. Never since 1914 have infantry watched with such interest the work of the gunners.

The correspondents agree that important movements are impending in which the enemy is likely to suffer severe damage.

### BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

#### LAST YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Macpherson stated that the average weekly British casualties in air fighting for the past six weeks were seven killed, eight wounded and four missing. He recalled that last year it was only after the heavy aerial fighting at Verdun and on the British front that our superiority was established. He pointed out that whereas at the opening of last year's operations the German concentration was before Verdun, to-day, it was before the British front. This move was probably connected with the German retirement, hence we must expect severe contests before we succeeded in throwing the enemy aerially on the defensive.

### Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

Her Excellency attended a Red Cross Meeting at the Secretariat at 5-30 p.m., yesterday afternoon going on to a lecture on the South Pole by Captain Armitage, R.N.R., at the Lady Hardinge Hospital.

His Excellency attended a Dinner at the Lodge Imperial Brotherhood last night.

### FIGHT FOR HILL 185.

#### FRENCH FIRE STOP ENEMY DEAD.

#### GERMANS BOMBARDING SOISSONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Mar. 14.

A French communiqué says the Germans west of Maison de Champagne last night violently counter-attacked Hill 185, but our barrage and machine gun fire stopped the enemy dead and we maintained all our positions. We took 150 prisoners yesterday, including three officers.

An enemy coup-de-main in the region of Louvemont, on the right bank of the Meuse, was easily repulsed.

We achieved three coups-de-main last night against German trenches between the Avre and the Aisne, which our fire had wrecked, and brought back prisoners.

The Germans continued to bombard Soissons. Enemy attempts to reach our lines at the Crouy road and in the region of Beaulenchivy further eastward failed.

There was lively cannonading in the Troyon sector.

### EFFECTIVE FRENCH FIRE IN AVOCOURT.

#### UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 14.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There had been reciprocal artillery firing in Champagne in sectors of Maisonsdechampagne and Maindemassiges. The Germans with bombs unsuccessfully attacked.

Hill 185.

On the left of the Meuse there has been reciprocal artillery activity.

Our fire was apparently notably effective in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304 and on the right bank north-west of Bezonvaus.

### ENEMY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONTS.

#### CONFERENCE OF GENERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 14.

According to a telegram from Berlin Hindenburg and Ludendorf are conferring with the Austrian Generals von Hoetzendorff and von Arz at the German Headquarters regarding the impending operations on the Italian and Western fronts.

### AUSTRIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

#### IMPENDING CABINET CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 14.

A Vienna telegram says that a Cabinet crisis is impending. It is stated that Martinic will be succeeded by Czernin, at present Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that the latter will be succeeded by Count Tisza.

Count Julius Andrassy will succeed Tisza and form a Hungarian Calition Cabinet.


## Indian War Loan

### TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

***Why you should buy—***

(1) The money you invest in it will be absolutely safe.
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***What you can buy—***

5½ % **War Bonds** in multiples of Rs. 100.
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***Your Money is Safe.***

Repayment is guaranteed by the Government of India and Secured by the whole Wealth of India. You cannot find a safer investment.

THE BOMBAY CITIZENS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
T. W. BIRKETT,
*Chairman.*

**TERMS OF ADVANCES BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.**

The Bank of Bombay will, until further notice, advance, to approved constituents, 95 % of the amount due on their applications. Interest will be charged at 1 % under the Bank's published rate for Loans on Government securities. The Borrower must repay the advance within two years by equal monthly instalments or he may repay it sooner if it suits him.


### INDIAN COTTON GOODS DUTY.

#### NO SUPPORT FROM FREE TRADE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 14.

"The Times" lobby correspondent says, political crisis over the question of Indian cotton goods duty is missing fire. The Lancashire members are divided and the Parliamentary Free Trade Committee will not participate in the agitation.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India:—Bombay Presidency Association earnestly submit that overruling by the Parliament of decision of the Imperial Legislative Council to enhance cotton import duties will cause deep and widespread discontent in India.

### REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

#### CAPTAIN SCALE GETS D. S. O.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 14.

The Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon Captain John Dymoke Scale, Indian Army. He rode out beyond the rearguard until he was nearly surrounded by the enemy in order to convince the retreating troops that further relay was dangerous. Later, although the rearguard retired, he stuck to his post until the work was completed.

### AMERICANS ON THE YARROWDALE REACH BERNE.

#### STORY OF THE GERMAN RAIDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 14.

A telegram from Berne says, fifty-nine Americans from the Yarrowdale have arrived at Zurich. They state that the raider was named Ritz, and was a new three thousand ton boat with a speed of eighteen knots, specially built for raiding.

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF CREDIT.

#### "TO MEET INCREASED AND UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Mar. 14.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that a supplementary vote of credit would be moved on the 15th instant "to meet increased and unforeseen expenditure."

#### 50,000,000 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 14.

It is understood that the supplementary vote of credit announced by Mr. Bonar Law will amount to 50,000,000 sterling.

### TURKEY'S DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

#### SEQUEL TO REVERSES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 14.

A telegram from Vevey states that Rifaat Pasha has left Geneva for Turkey and Bedry Bey, Governor of Constantinople, has arrived in Berlin. Both the missions are connected with the differences between Turkey and Germany arising out of the reverses in Mesopotamia.

### TURKISH WITHDRAWAL IN PERSIA.

#### NO GREAT STRENGTH OF THEIR SCATTERED ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A Russian communiqué shows that the Turkish withdrawal in Persia is not limited to the routes towards Bagdad but extends farther north. The strength of the forces is not great and the distances between columns is enormous. For example, Sakiz is 80 miles from Sinna, where another force is retreating, and 160 miles from Hamadan. The Russians, who are in pursuit, have now covered half the distance to the frontier.

### RUSSIAN FOOD CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says it was stated during the Food Conference that reserves of wheat, rye and flour in the capital exceeded 7,400 tons and that sufficient supplies are arriving

### ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SHILLONG, Mar. 13.

The Chief Commissioner at the Legislative Council to-day delivered a speech dealing mainly with the war loan and pointed out the privilege and duty of all to subscribe.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN WALACHIA.

#### POSITION AT SINNA OCCUPIED.

#### A LARGE STEAMER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A wireless Russian communiqué says North-Westward of Okna our troops are counter-attacking to regain the lost heights.

We attacked the Turks westward of Numichkhany and demolished their works and took fifty-three prisoners. We took possession of their positions at the town of Sinna, in the direction of Bidjar.

We submarined a large steamer in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus.

### RUSSIAN VICTORY IN PERSIA.

#### SAKHNE AND RISSOTUT ORCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A wireless Russian communiqué says we made gas attacks south-east of Tukum and eastwards of the Mitau road.

We repelled an attempted Turkish offensive on the Sevas road.

As a result of the fighting in the Hamadan region we occupied Sakhne and pursued the enemy after stubborn resistance towards Bisutum.

A Russian communiqué says we occupied Rissotun, in the region of Hamadan on the 8th inst. after routing the Turks, who withdrew in the direction of Hadjiabad hard pressed by us.

### NO SCARCITY OF FOOD IN RUSSIA.

#### LACK OF TRANSPORT ORGANISATION FOR TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Mar. 14.

Telegrams from Petrograd state that there is no scarcity of food in Russia but the lack of transport organisation for towns has caused a decline in the supplies, especially in the capital, with consequent disquiet, but the demonstrations have been unusually mild and there is no question of a revolutionary movement.

### RUSSIAN DUMA AND COUNCIL OF EMPIRE SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 12.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Mar. 14.

Imperial ukases suspend the Duma and the Council of Empire from March 11th until April at the latest, according to circumstances.

### IMPENDING CHINESE RUPTURE WITH GERMANY.

#### APPROVED BY THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKIN, March 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Mar. 14.

The Senate by 152 votes to 37 has approved of the severance of relations with Germany.

### SINKING OF THE DALMATIA.

#### FURTHER EXAMPLE OF GERMAN RUTHLESSNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 14.

German ruthlessness at sea has been further exemplified by the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Dalmatia by a German submarine on February 11th. The captain's wife, the officers and the crew were for three days in two small open boats in mid-Atlantic and suffered unspeakable hardships. One of the crew died from exposure and three were frostbitten. The boat was finally picked up by a Danish schooner.

### FALL OF BAGHDAD.

#### HOW IT WAS OCCUPIED.

#### WARM WELCOME BY INHABITANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 14.

An official communiqué from Mesopotamia says, we maintained close touch with the enemy southward of Baghdad on the evening of the 10th. The enemy at night evacuated an entire trench-line, we advancing in close contact. General advance on both the banks followed. We occupied the railway station at dawn and then the city. The cavalry advanced in pursuit and after slight resistance occupied Kahdimain, taking a hundred prisoners. Our gunboats took up the pursuit.

Since the 23rd February the Turks have been destroying everything of value in Baghdad, but our booty is nevertheless considerable. The enemy abandoned five hundred wounded and we counted two or three hundred dead. We took three hundred prisoners on the left bank of the Tigris. The inhabitants of Baghdad warmly welcomed us.

### TURKISH DISASTERS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

#### GERMANY ACCUSED OF BETRAYAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Rome learns from a Turkish source that the Mesopotamia disasters are known in Constantinople, where Germany is accused of having betrayed Turkey by first obtaining her aid and then exposing her to danger in Asia.

It is stated that the Ottoman army in Mesopotamia is completely demoralised and lacks munitions and food.

Although Russian forces to the northward are fighting a long way from Bagdad, it is understood that Russian cavalry have been able to reach a position from which they can act effectively.

### BRITISH ENTRY INTO BAGDAD.

#### EYEWITNESS DESCRIPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 14.

The following telegram dated the 13th March 1917 has been received from "Eyewitness" Mesopotamia:—

Our vanguard entered Bagdad soon after 9 this morning. The City is approached by an unmetalled road between palm groves and orange gardens. Crowds of Bagdadis came out to meet us, Persians, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Chaldeans, Christians of divers sects and races. They lined the streets, balconies and roofs hurrahing and clapping their hands. Groups of school children danced in front of us, shouting and cheering and the women of the City turned out in their holiday dresses. People of the City have been robbed to supply the Turkish army for the last two years. Oppression has been becoming unendurable. During the last week it degenerated into brigandage. I am told the mere mention of the British had become penable and the people were afraid to talk freely about the war.

It appears all hope of saving the City was abandoned after we effected the crossing of the Tigris on February 23rd. Since that date the Turkish Government has been requisitioning private merchandise wholesale and despatching it by train to Samarrah. Three or four thousand lires worth of stuff is believed to have been officially looted, including 5,000 sacks of sugar.

The German Consul left two weeks and the Austrian two days ago. The bridge of boats, the Turkish Army Clothing Factory and Messrs. Lynch's offices were blown up, or otherwise destroyed last night and the railway station, civil hospital and most British property except, the Residency which has been used as Turkish Hospital were either gutted or damaged. As soon as the gendarmerie left at 2 this morning, the Kurds and others began looting. As we entered from the east this morning they were rifling the bazar at the other end of the City, and among the first citizens we met were merchants who had run out to crave our protection. Regiments were detailed to police the bazar and houses, picquets and and patrols were allotted, but there was much that it was too late to save. Many shops had been gutted, valuables had all been cleared. The rabble were found busy dismantling the interiors tearing down bits of wood and iron, carrying off bedsteds. They even looted seats from public gardens.

Our entry was very easy and unofficial and it was clear that the joy of the people was genuine. No functionaries came out to meet us as there was still fear of reprisals. Our own attitude was characteristic. There was no display or attempt at impressment. The troops entered in the order of advance ready to deploy against new position, dusty and unshaven, after several days' hard fighting and bivouacking. It was not known until we actually entered that the Turks had evacuated the City. Fighting between the 7th and the 10th had been heavy. Extraordinary gallantry was shown in crossing the Diala River. Full details follow when the line is clear.


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# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## DEBATE ON SYDENHAM COLLEGE APPOINTMENT.

## GRANTS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

### RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

### PORT TRUST AND BOILER INSPECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILLS PASSED.

**The Bombay Legislative Council resumed itssittings yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. There was again a large attendance of members.**

**At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the debate on the Sydenham College appointment was resumed.**

**The resolution was lost.**

**Two resolutions dealing with the proposal for an increase in free grants for primary school buildings for next year out of the budgetted amount for the P. W. D and payment for trained teachers were by permission withdrawn.**

**The remaining heads of the budget were then presented.**

**The Bombay Port Trust Act Amendment Bill and the Boiler Inspection Act Amendment Bill were passed.**

Discussion was resumed of the resolution moved by Mr. S. B. Upasani that the provision made in the Draft Budget statement for the permanent appointment of a lecturer in Geography for the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, be omitted.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole said he was inclined to support the resolution after listening to the previous day's debate on the subject. It appeared that the professors at the Sydenham College worked for four, five or seven hours a week. This amount of teaching work which those professors did, besides the other work that they did there, was too small. The professors of the Fergusson College worked for fifteen hours a week and the Science professors of that College for thirty hours a week. Similarly professors of Government and Aided Colleges in no case worked less than twelve hours a week. Tax-payers would be justified in expecting professors to work at least ten or twelve hours week and the professorss of the Sydenham College would be setting a bad example to their students if they did not give full value for the payment that they got. The speaker thought the best arrangement would be to divide the work between the existing professors insead of having a separate lecturer in Geography.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas asked the Council to bear in mind the fact that this appointment had been approved of by the Advisory Board who included members such as the Hon. Mr. Wacha and others. When the Government, in spite of their anxiety to cut down expenditure, and also when the Finance Committee had thought fit to make this provision, the Council should have no hesitation in accepting the item. It would be impairing the efficiency of the College if the appointment was not made.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said members of the Finance Committee had after careful consideration arrived at the conclusion that this item should be passed. Much importance had been attached to the fact that the professors at the Sydenham College devoted only five to seven hours a week to giving lectures. But the speaker asked the Council to remember that the teaching in the College of Commerce was conducted on different lines to those obtaining in the Arts Colleges. The work of the professors at the College of Commerce was not confined to the lecture room only but they had to devote some time to early preparation and to going through the written work of the pupils. This entailed more than ten or fifteen hours' work a week. In addition to lecture work, they had to do work for which they were not paid. Again the Principal of the College had announced that it was the intention of the College professors to give lectures outside the College hours for the benefit of those engaged in Commerce. The Council should also bear in mind the proportion of the number of professors to that of the pupils. In the Sydenham College it was 1 to 23 in the last term and 1 to 33 in the previous term, while it was 1 to 14 and 1 to 15 in the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College respectively. Geography, as taught in the College of Commerce, was quite different from that taught in schools. It was more scientific and technical in its character and had an economic side suitable for the study of Commerce. The speaker hoped the Council would vote for the retention of the item.

#### MR. CHAUBAL'S REPLY.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal thought the discussion had been rather clouded by irrelevant considerations. The sole consideration before the Council was whether the provision made in the Draft Budget Estimates for the permanent appointment of a Professor of Geography should be retained or not. Whether the existing professors at the Sydenham College of Commerce did or did not work for a necessary number of hours was absolutely irrelevant to the question whether the item should be retained or not. It must be noted that Mr. Kazi was at first entertained for four months between July and October of 1916 and later on Mr. Anstey, Principal of the College, thought that Mr. Kazi was just the man wanted to teach in the subject and he submitted proposals to the Government to continue Mr. Kazi's appointment for the rest of the year. That appointment had been sanctioned and Mr. Kazi had been teaching Commercial Geography. Mr. Anstey had had experience of the work done by Mr. Kazi. The speaker could not claim a knowledge of Commercial Geography such as had been claimed by Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Patel and Mr. Upasani but it seemed to him that it should be readily conceded that the opinion of the Advisory Board that had been appointed for the development of this College must carry special weight. Unless they ran away with an idea that the Advisory Board, the Finance Committee and the members who advocated the retention of the item had formed a huge conspiracy to let the professors at the Sydenham College have a holiday, they must hold that the appointment was absolutely necessary. As they had been told there were two considerations before the Finance Committee. A special reference had been made whether it was possible for any of the existing professors to teach in that subject. The Committee made an enquiry and they were told that out of the present staff there was nobody who could teach in that subject according to the standard required by the University.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he had not been told that.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said he did not know if that was the case as he was not present. The only professor who could teach in that subject was Mr. Muzumdar because he had specialised in the subject at the London School of Economics but after he went away nobody could be got until Mr. Kazi was appointed. Principal Austey wrote that Mr. Kazi's work had come up to expectations. Mr. Kazi had worked on a lesser salary on probation but now would not work for a lesser salary as a permanent incumbent. The speaker asked the Council not to run away with the amateur consideration that any professor could teach in this subject. They found the Principal of the College saying that it was absolutely necessary to have an expert professor to teach in that subject according to the curriculam prescribed by the University. The appointment had been approved by the Advisory Board and had had the support of the late Director of Public Instruction. They had, on the one hand, the opinions of the Director of Public Instruction, of the Principal of the College and of the Advisory Board that it was necessary to have an expert professor in this branch, and on the other hand, those of Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Patel, Mr. Upasani and others. The fact was that they had the opinion of the Principal of the College who had specialised in the subject and it was therefore necessary to make the appointment of Mr. Kazi. They should not run away with the idea that Government was thinking of throwing away money without due consideration. The question of the appointment had been very carefully thought out and it was only when the Director of Public Instruction said that the appointment was necessary that it was entertained.

Mr. Upasani said most of the professors at the Sydenham College of Commerce had studied at the London School of Economics, where Geography was a compulsory subject

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the President said he did not wish to say one word with regard to what appeared to be the sole argument that had been advanced in support of the resolution. Mr. Upasani with his great knowledge of the subject had stated to the effect that the professors of the Sydenham College of Commerce were a lazy lot and did not do nearly enough work. The Government was perfectly satisfied and he (H. E. the President) thought most members of this Council were satisfied that the professors of the College of Commerce were doing much work, were doing extremely good work and were not sparing themselves in giving their work. He assured Mr. Upasani that lectures were going to be held at the College of Commerce on cotton industry for which no extra staff had been asked. This series of lectures was of the greatest importance to the commerce of India. It seemed to him after hearing some of the speeches which members had made in support of the resolution that they had at the back of their mind certain personal incident with regard to a professiorial appointment in the College and that was the main reason why this resolution had been brought forward. He wanted to urge upon the members that they had nothing to do whatever with that in this Council. Their object was to provide such amount as was necessary to ensure the thorough efficiency of the College of Commerce in every possible way. The Principal of the College told them that Mr. Kazi was a specialist in Geography and considered that he was the only man available who could teach Geography on up-to-date lines. That was the view of the Principal and the Government was inclined to accept it, fortified as it was by the Advisory Board of the College and by a majority of the members of the Finance Committee, and he (H. E. the President) thought that by rejecting the item the majority of this Council would take a serious responsibility upon itself.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji opposed the resolution.

The resolution was lost.

### PROPOSED INCREASE IN GRANTS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved that:

"This Council recommends that in the next year's Budget Estimates the provision for building grants for Education be increased from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 6,00,000, the additional amount of Rs. 3,00,000 being earmarked for free grants for primary school buildings in the mofussil, and that this expenditure be met by a corresponding reduction in the provision of Rs. 4,00,000 made for Discretionary grants under Head 45, Civil Works—Public Works Department."

Mr. Kamat said, Mr. Chaubal had told them that the Bombay Government had been in correspondence with the Indian Government as to the improvements to be introduced into this question, and that unless they had the opinion of the Government of India they would not be able to spend it. But, said the speaker, he only asked that the amount should be earmarked in an year of improved finance like this and if funds could not be available they need not spend them. The question was whether they should allow the P. W. D. to spend such a large discretionary grant, or they should spend it on education. He thought the amount given to the P. W. D., was excessive, and the lion's share had gone to them, not less than 21 lakhs having been given them while the educational department had got only Rs. 5,83,000. In an year of improved finance like this they should keep the expenditure level and not give too much to the P. W. D. The P. W. D. had been given 3 lakhs of rupees as discretionary for two years successively and there was no reason why this grant should now be improved to six lakhs. The improvement of schools was a far more important object than placing large grants at the disposal of the heads of departments. He complained that although the Government of India had given them a grant for improving primary school buildings only about Rs. 50,000 had been spent out of eight lakhs. If it was intended to give an educative value the students should be taught at least in decent surroundings.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said at least those villages which had made contributions, should be taken in hand first. In his own district there were villages which had made contributions some ten years ago, but nothing had been done in the matter. Those municipalities which were in a bad condition financially should be helped by the Government.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said, Mr. Kamat had made out a very good case for education. During the whole time that he had been sitting on the Council they had very wise and judicious advice from the Government and the late Mr. Sharp that they should improve their existing schools, and pay the staff more before thinking of having more schools, and he thought this was an opportunity for putting that advice into practice.

Lieut.-Colonel Jackson said, while he was not opposed to spending more money on education he objected to taking that sum from the particular head of discretionary grants to the P. W. D.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said, Mr. Kamat had his warm sympathy and hearty support, but these grants were a useful thing and spent in a useful manner. But as the item had been increased from three lakhs to six lakhs he thought there was room for improvement. He therefore moved an amendment that the discretionary grant be reduced from six to four lakhs and that the remaining two lakhs should be used for the construction of Local Board schools.

Surgeon-General Lyons said he objected strongly to the reduction of the discretionary grants at the disposal of the heads of departments. The deprivation of this sum would be felt very much by his department, as many hospitals required repairs badly.

Mr. Kamat in speaking on the amendment, said this year the Government had kept in their hands about 2½ lakhs of rupees in addition to the six lakhs, and he thought the necessary repairs could be done from other grants.

#### PLEA OF WAR TIME.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said, Mr. Kamat seemed to be quite unaware of the war and he was talking of the happy times, but that was not so. Every one knew that the accommodation in the schools was very deficient, but they had no funds to improve that.

Mr. A. L. Covernton said, during war time building work was very expensive and he thought it was not the proper time to take up building operations.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri said if building materials were dear in the case of school buildings, they must also be dear in the case of hospital and other buildings, therefore the argument was not sound. He supported the resolution.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he was not surprised to see the Inspector General of Prisons and the Surgeon General standing up for their department while the Director of Public Instruction was backward. He had seen thousands of boys spending six hours a day in the most insanitary buildings in Poona District. In the larger towns the schools were the only good buildings to spend a few hours, but when they were in such a bad condition he would ask the Government to improve them. He supported the resolution.

Mr. G. Carmichael controverted the figures quoted by Mr. Kamat. The discretionary grants for the last two years had been kept at a low figure and unless they were increased he feared the buildings would deteriorate.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said the resolution had two aspects one educational and another P. W. D. In addition to the items mentioned by Mr. Kamat there were other items which were spent on the improvement of buildings. The effect of Mr. Kamat's resolution would be that they would have too large a sum for improving buildings without any consideration of the question whether it would be possible to utilise it for that purpose, for the building capacity of the P. W. D. was very limited. Whereas by withdrawing the sum from the P. W. D. budget item they would be only crippling their hands and the educational department would not be benefited in the least.

Mr. Kamat said he was as well aware as Mr. Cadell that these were war times, and needed no reminder. Mr. Chaubal's chief difficulty seemed to be that the educational department would not be able to spend it, but he could assure him that in his own district he would be able to spend that sum.

#### "A FALSE ECONOMY."

Lord Willingdon said the members should be very careful in altering this grant. This grant of six lakhs was given to the P.W.D. to make repairs throughout the whole Presidency. And it seemed to him an extremely false economy not to make these repairs. He thought Mr. Kamat had not given a very fair account of the grants given to education. The Government felt that it was necessary to hold these grants at the disposal of the heads of the department, and having made a provision of Rs. 3,15,000 for buildings for primary education they thought that Government had done very well.

The resolution and the amendment were by leave withdrawn.

### PAYMENT FOR TRAINED TEACHERS

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved that this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that, out of the item of two lakhs of rupees in statement B. of the Budget, the trained teachers entertained this year be paid the full face value of their certificate and that provision be made to increase the number of trained teachers and to increase the pay of the untrained head masters of primary schools.

He said the untrained teachers were paid miserably, and the condition of the trained men was worse still. Even the police constables were paid far better than these teachers.

Mr. Chaubal said he was in hopes that the resolution would be withdrawn, but unfortunately Mr. Upasani had not done so. The opening of new schools was ugite as important an object as the building of schools. On what grounds was Mr. Upasani going to give preference to the teachers who were entertained this year, over those who were entertained previously, for that is what his resolution would mean. The Government had asked full information from the officials concerned and as soon as they had it, they would be able to act accordingly. The resolution as it stood was unworkable and he assured the members that both this Government and the Government of India were fully aware of the importance of the question and they intended doing their best in that regard.

The resolution was then by leave withdrawn.

### MEDICAL.

Mr. Curtis then dealt with expenditure under the head of "Medical" (General Department). He said out of the several items of optional expenditure which had had to be deleted on account of the financial stringency a few had been provided for in the budget estimates of 1917-18. The usual provision on account of the Government grants for the opening of new dispensaries which had been reduced to half the amount since the out-break of the war had been restored to the original figure of Rs. 30,000—Rs. 20,000 for non-recurring grants and Rs. 10,000 for recurring grants. A special provision of Rs. 30,000 had also been made on account of the treatment at the civil hospitals of sick and wounded returning from the front. A special feature of the budget was the proposed Government grant-in-aid (Rs. 1,916 being half the estimated annual expenditure) to the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, for the training of Indian women as nurses at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona. Owing to the continuance of the financial stringency the following schemes which had met with the approval of the Secretary of State had not been introduced: (1) Separation of the combined post of Chemical Analyser (Sind) and Port Health Officer (Karachi); (2) Abolition of the post of Principal of the Grant Medical College and the creation of another of Dean instead for the better administration of the College and the J. J. Hospital.

### SANITATION.

Coming to the head of "sanitation," Mr. Curtis said in view of the financial situation created by the war, a provision of Rs. 1,80,000 only was made in the current year's budget on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. Last year a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,34,760 was sanctioned for the Alundi water supply scheme, but partly in view of the necesssity for stringent economy at this juncture and partly on account of the success which appeared to have attended the temporary water supply arrangements made at the Kartiki fair, the execution of the sanctioned scheme had, for the present, been held in abeyance. The grant-in-aid on account of this scheme had been withdrawn during the current year. The total provision in the current year on account of grants for sanitary projects thus amounted to Rs. 3,14,760. Among the grants made from this amount, Mr. Curtis mentioned, a sum of Rs. 20,000, which was sanctioned for expenditure on original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area, and had been fully utilised. The Sanitary Board, he continued, had been authorised to sanction projects costing up to Rs. 20,000 and to make grants up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 for any one work. For the latter purpose a lakh of rupees was allotted to the Board every year up to 1915-16. In the current year, in view of the financial situation created by the war, a sum of Rs. 50,000 only was placed at the d'sposal of the Board for the purpose, which had been completely utilised by that body. In next year's budget estimates a sum of Rs. 4,85,000 had been provided on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. This provision included (1) Rs. 1,25,000 for a grant-in-aid in connection with the Nandurbar water supply scheme, (2) Rs. 1,00,00 for allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable that body to make grants for minor sanitary projects, and (3) Rs. 1,00,000 for a subvention in connection with the undertaking of improvements to the Hyderabad water works. Proceeding, Mr. Curtis stated that the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay submitted a fresh scheme which contained proposals for the re-grouping of Municipalities for the purpose of appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and for the improvement of their pay and prospects. As this scheme involved a considerable increase in expenditure, it had been ordered to be postponed until the financial situation improved.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coming to the head "miscellaneous" under General Department, Mr. Curtis said the Government proposed to appoint as an experimental measure in lieu of official Presidents (viz. the Collectors), non-official presidents for district local boards in the Presidency, (viz., one in the Northern Division and two in each of the Central and Southern Divisions), and to give them the powers which the official Presidents exercised at present. In order to get the ordinary administration of the boards clear of its very intimate connection with the Collector's office of which it was now practically one branch, a self-contained office, together with the services of a Chief Officer, would be placed at the disposal of the non-official President.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Carmichael in introducing the Agricultural item said the proposed expenditure under this head was Rs. 15,76,000 as against Rs. 12,66,000 for last year. One and half lakhs of this amount came out of the Government wheat purchase profits. Rs. 5,000 had been given for organising the milk supply of the Poona city as an experimental measure to set an example to other towns as to what could be done in regards to sanitary milk supply for the sake of the children. There was also a provision for the extenson of the Agricuttural Engineer's workshop, who was doing very valuable work. The agricultural school in the Thana district had also been finished and it was necessary to make provision for the teaching staff. A large provision had been made for the work at the experimental farm in Broach district for the supply of pure cotton seed of a profitable variety. Rs. 30,000 had been provided for improving the breed of cattle in the Presidency. And it was proposed to have a cattle farm in Sholapur, and they also proposed to have a cattle farm for the purpose of preserving the famous Karachi milk cattle.

It had been decided to take over the Steam Boiler Inspection Department by the Government. Fifty thousand rupees, it was proposed to spend at the Imperial Science Institute at Bangalore for the purpose of certain investigations. It had been suggested that this contribution should be spent in scholarships and grants for research work. But the scheme as outlined was suggested by the Advisory Committee on Industries. Mr. Carmichael here paid a tribute to the work done by this Committee for the work was of a very labourious nature and he warmly appreciated it.

### NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. Curtis in introducing the miscellaneous head said the Government had decided to appoint non-official presidents on district local boards as an experimental measure. The non-official president will have the same power as the official president. In order to separate the department from the Collector's office it was decided to give them a chief officer and they had proposed to give them grants to the extent of the pay of the chief officers and their stay amounting to Rs. 30,000. It was also decided to give the Local Boards the amount they spent on the improvement of roads.

### CIVIL WORKS.

Mr. Carmichael said under civil works the grant was proposed at Rs. 93 lakhs. Owing to the war their programme had been delayed, but it was desirable to undertake a large programme for police buildings. They were very far behind in providing accommodation for policemen, and it was their duty to provide free quarters, otherwise they had to pay hutting allowance. It was the duty of this head even in these times for it led properly housed, as it promoted efficiency, and it was desirable to spend money on this head even in these times for it lead to ultimate economy, because that saved the amount of allowance. It was also proposed to take over the provincial roads.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bill No. V of 1916) was then taken up. By the Bill it was proposed that for the proviso to section 21 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—"Provided always that (a) artisans, porters and labourers and mukaddams of porters and labourers and, (b) persons in temporary employment other than those who are in receipt of a monthly salary exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees or who are engaged for a definite period exceeding six months, shall not be deemed to be officers and servants within the meaning of this section or of section 22, clauses (1) to (4) both inclusive, or of section 23."

The Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill had recommended that the scope of the amendment proposed to be made in the proviso to section 21 of the Act by clause 2 of the Bill, extending its operation to persons in temporary employment, should be restricted so as to exclude such persons in temporary employment as are in receipt of a monthly salary exceeding a certain pecuniary limit or are engaged for a definite period exceeding a certain limit of time. They also recommended that the pecuniary limit should be fixed at one hundred and fifty rupees and the limit of time at six months.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, in moving the second reading, referred to the minute of dissent of Dewan Bahadur Godbole, particularly to the remarks therein that such gratuities to widows and children of Port Trust servants as proposed in the Bill are not allowed in the case of pensionable officers and servants of Government. Mr. Curtis said this might have been true in the days when the Dewan Bahadur was in Government service years ago. But he (Mr. Curtis) had before him a list of pensionable servants of Government whose widows and children had received gratuities when the circumstances justified such grants. True, the Port Trust had no pensionable servants at present, but it might happen that the Port Trust might at any time feel the necessity of borrowing from Government or a Native State or from any other quarter the services of officers in pensionable service. In such cases the Trust could not in good heart refuse to sanction a gratuity to widows and children if the circumstances were of such a distresesing character as to warrant such special treatment. In every case, of course, the sanction of Government would be obtained before such gratuities were granted.

The Bill having been then read a second time, it was again read clause by clause. When clause 3 was taken up, Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved that the word "non-pensionable," be inserted before the words "officers and servants" therein. Mr. Godbole said that according to the charges proposed in the Bill the Port Trust servants would be better placed than the servants of Government. The Government of India, however, had distinctly laid down that in no case should Port Trust servants be placed in a better position than those of Government. If the Local Government gave the undertaking that the Port Trust servants would not be better placed than Government servants, he would be prepared to withdraw his amendment.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Two other amendments standing in the Dewan Bahadur's name were withdrawn by him, and the rest of the clauses having been passed, the Bill was read a third time.

### AMENDMENT OF BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. G. S. Curtis moved that the Bill to amend the law for the inspection and management of boilers in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. VIII of 1916) be read a second time.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas in seconding the second reading thanked the Government, on behalf of the industries concerned, for the consideration the Government had shown to the opinions and views of the representatives of these industries. He hoped on future occasions also similar consideration would be shown. Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Messrs. T. Dyer and S. B. Upasani supported the motion, which was passed. The Bill was then read clause by clause. When clause 3 was taken up for consideration Mr. S. B. Upasani moved that after clause 3 (b) the following be added: "(c) When the boiler is hired or obtained on loan from the owner by any person using the same he and not the owner shall be liable for acts done and liabilities incurred by him under the Act while the boiler is in his charge."

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri supported the amendment suggesting, however, a verbal alteration of sub-section (b) of clause, differing slightly from the amendment of Mr. Upasani.

Mr. Curtis having replied, Mr. Upasani's amendment was put to the vote and lost. Mr. Upasani's amendments to some other clauses of the Bill having shared the same fate as above, the clauses were all passed and the Bill was read a third time and passed unanimously.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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The Rangoon Port Commissioners have decided to invest twenty lakhs in the Indian War Loan.

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## PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### ESTABLISMENT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The Punjab Legislative Council met today at the Government House, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presiding.

After the Hon. Mr. Aikman had taken his oath of allegiance his Honour announced the capture of Bagdad by the British troops which news, though received from Reuter overlight had not yet been published. In this connection His Honour paid a tribute to the valour of the Punjabi troops serving in Mesopotamia and said that this victory which was perhaps the most important so far attained would effectually crush German aggression in the Middle East. The news was received with great jubilation in the Council and it was animously resolved to send a message of the Punjab Council to his Excellency the Viceroy.

A large number of interpellations generally of local interest was then answered by official members in charge of the departments concerned. The Hon. Mr. Lumsden then presented the revised financial statement for 1917-18 and explanatory statements were made by the Hon. Messrs. Maynard, Fagan, Thomson, Craik, Aikman, Townsend and Godley. There is nothing very remarkable about the revised financial statement.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR PUNJAB DEMANDED.

The Hon. Mr. Bakhshi Sohanlal moved his first resolution recommending to his Honour that he may be pleased to move the Government of India for the establishment of an Executive Council for the Punjab at the close of the war.

Raja Ikrammlla seconded it repudiating the idea that the Punjab was backward to Behar or the United Provinces.

His Honour here explained the attitude of the local Government which would neither oppose nor support the resolution. The matter lay, His Honour explained, with the higher authorities and in this connection he read provisions in the Government of India Act relating to Executive Council. The Local Government welcomed discussion on the subject and an expression of public opinion thereon, though for its own part it preferred to await the result of the working of this far-reaching constitutional change in other provinces and the decision of the Secretary of State on post-war constitutional changes.

Dewan Daulatrai, Rai Ramsaran Das and Mr. Jowahirlal Bhargbava supported the resolution. Nawab Sir Bairam Khan, Sardar Gajjan Singh, Khan Bahadur Yusuf Khan, Mr. Syed Mehdi Idah Choudhri, Mr. Lalchand, and Resaldar Pratap Singh thought the resolution inopportune at the present time.

Syed Rajan Shah, Pundit Sheo Narain, Mr. Raezada Bhagtram, Mr. Fazal Hussain Malik, and Mr. Mohamed Amir supported it. Voting was then taken, Resaldar Pratapsing and Nawab Bairam Khan voting against the resolution in any form. His Honour declared the resolution carried.

The discussion of Mr. Bakhshi Sohanlal's second resolution recommending thirty years' settlement of land revenue was postponed.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATIVE IN SUPREME COUNCIL. ELECTED.

The Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain then moved his resolution requesting his Honour to make a recommendation to the Government of India suggesting that a representative of the Punjab Mahomedans in the Supreme Legislative Council be elected as in other provinces and not nominated. In moving the resolution Mr. Fazli Husain said the Punjab Mahomedans were not backward to the Mahomedans in Bengal, Behar or elsewhere and there was no reason why they should not enjoy the right enjoyed by their compatriots elsewhere.

Mr. Thomson explained the attitude of the Government which was one of neutrality. He then explained by reference to confidential communications why the right of election was not subtituted for nomination at the inauguration of Council reforms. The Government of India policy has been to substitute election for nomination wherever a workable electorate can be found. In the Punjab, the opinion of the Muslim League, the Anjuman Hemayat and the leading Muslim lawyers had been in favour of nomination. One difficulty in forming Mahomedan electorates was that it would emphasise the privileged position of the Mahomedans as compared with the Hindus who complained of inadequate representation in the Supreme Council. Mr. Thomson asked if Mr. Fazli Hussain also asked separate Muslim electorates for the Punjab Council elections.

The resolution was afterwards put to vote and carried by seven against two; the minority included two nominated Mahomedan Members, Hindu Members not generally voting.

His Honour then paid a compliment to the Hon. Mr. Godley, retiring Director of Public Instruction. The Council then adjourned.

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Kerr, Chief Secretary replying to the Hon. Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Ray said that Mr. Lionel Curtis spent some days during November last in Calcutta. He was the guest of Lord Carmichael during part of his visit. Mr. Curtis discussed many matters of public interest with some of the principal European and Indian residents. So far as Government were aware there were no "Round Table" groups in Bengal and should any such be formed, Government servants under recent orders of the Government of India would not be permitted to become members.

In reply to another question by the same member regarding newspapers under Government patronage, the Hon. Mr. Hornell said that the Director of Public Instruction subscribed for 125 copies of the "Dacca Review" and 241 copies of the "Siksha Samachar" at a cost of Rs. 676 and Rs. 600, respectively.

It was left to the discretion of the principals to select newspapers and periodicals for the use of students in Government colleges and hostels.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Beatson Bell presented the revised financial statement for 1917-18. Only very few changes had been made in the Budget. There was a decrease in revenue under the head of Excise for the coming year. Owing to growing temperance among the people of Bengal they had thought it wise to reduce their income by two lakhs. As a result, they had now to draw upon their balances to a larger extent than they had anticipated.

Mr. Bell said that the Government of India had allowed them to dip into their balances on the express understanding that they proposed to make a beginning in reducing the size of some of the more unwieldy districts, and that they also proposed to take up some of the more urgent measures in connection with police reform. It was on this distinct understanding that the Government of India sanctioned their proposal that their expenditure for the year could exceed their income.

Thirty-eight resolutions were on the agenda asking for the curtailment of police expenditure and spending the amount on sanitation and education.

## BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 13.

A meeting of the Burma Legislative Council was held to-day under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour impressed his colleagues in the Council with the extreme importance of using any influence they may possess individually and collectively in supporting the War Loan which is now before the public. That was, he said, the primary duty of all citizens of the Empire and it ought to take precedence of all other considerations. "Our loyalty to the King-Emperor and the Empire is now at stake. Let us organise an effort throughout the province."

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Keith, Revenue Secretary, presented the revised financial statement for 1917-18. The year closed with a provincial balance of 83½ lakhs or ten lakhs below the opening balance. The figures of the revised estimate show the receipts for ten months up to 31st January, 1918, to reach 572½ lakhs, an increase of no less than 26½ lakhs. The Forest reve- siderations.

On expenditure side the revised estimate is 552½ lakhs, or six and a quarter lakhs less than the budget estimate which is framed on the basis of the continuance of war till the end of the year 1917. We expect to receive according to the budget estimate for 1917-18, 576 lakhs and spend 591 lakhs, thereby reducing our provincial balance by 15½ lakhs to 88 lakhs.

Ten lakhs is provided for the Burma University to be used when sanction for it is received from the Secretary of State.

## U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1917-18 PRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 15.

At the Session of the U. P. Council today the financial statement of the provinces for year 1917-18 was presented by the Hon Mr. Pim. It shows that the original estimates for 1916-17 anticipated a provincial income of Rs. 6,76,98,000 and expenditure of Rs. 6,80,97,000.

The revised estimates raised the income to Rs. 6,92,64,000 or an increase of nearly sixteen lakhs. Expenditure is Rs. 6,75,16,000. Improvement in finances is attributed to good monsoon, active trade, easier prices and excellent prospects of harvest. The budget for 1917-18 places the provincial income at Rs. 6,95,84,000 and expenditure at Rs. 6,95,98,000.

Referring to the outstanding features of the budget Mr. Pim said economy was still incumbent on the province but a good monsoon had placed them in a considerably better financial position than last year. Instead of a deficit of 4 lakhs, the Government of India estimated a surplus of 17 lakhs though this was probably too favourable. The continuance of these conditions and prospects of excellent rabi harvest enabled them to budget for further increase in income.

He announced a new recurring grant of 2½ lakhs for the training of teachers, also a grant of 7½ lakhs for agricultural improvements, the proceeds of the wheat scheme.

Among other expenditure was a grant for the infectious diseases hospital for Indians at Naini Tal. Official members subsequently explained the various heads of the Budget.

## C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 13.

At to-day's Council meeting, the Hon. Mr. Hullah presiding, the revised financial statement was presented.

The Hon. Mr. Kelkar proposed that instead of the present judicial reorganisation. With regard to the complaint that the Judgeships for Civil Service and 4 for Provincial, the proportion should be reversed. He urged that it was unfair that just on the eve of the consideration of the Public Service Commission Report, the prospects of Indians should be prejudiced by the creation of new vested interests, when fortunately for this province no places were reserved for Civil Service as such, by Parliamentary statute.

The Hon. Mr. Slocock opposed the motion. With regard to complaint that the Council was not consulted before the scheme was sanctioned, Mr. Slocock replied that this was a Legislative Council and no such consultation was necessary. He said that if the Hon. mover's object was to indicate the nature of non-official views on the Service Commission Report that would be served by the proposition and the trend of opinion would be noted. He also quoted figures to show that the position of Indians in judicial service here compared favourably with that in other provinces.

Mr. Kelkar in reply pointed out that as the Council had power to criticise measures when ready, it would save much unpleasantness to take them into confidence at earlier stages.

The motion being put to vote, was lost by 14 against 11.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit also moved a resolution substantially similar which was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Srivastrava's resolution regarding the establishment of a cattle-breeding farm at Jubbulpore, this having been already provided for, was withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Mudholkar's resolution regarding the provision of funds for investigating the possibilities of obtaining hydraulic power for supply of electricity for industrial purposes in view of rising prices of coal also was withdrawn.

## MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 13.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Governor presiding. Sir Alexander Cardew presented the revised financial statement. Among the resolutions moved was the following:—This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to reduce the expenditure under the head 20-E, Police, Criminal Investigation Department by Rs. 50,000.

The Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao who moved the resolution, pointed out the steady growth of expenditure on this department from Rs. 33,000 in 1906 to 1.7 lakhs in the present budget. His object in moving the resolution was not the abolition of the C.I.D. but to reduce it to the narrowest possible limit. Much of the department's work could be better done by the ordinary police who were in greater touch with the public.

The financial statement presented at to-day's Council shows that the opening balance which was estimated in the budget of 1916-17 to be 102.20 lakhs increased to 110.02 lakhs in the revised estimate of that year. The receipts also advanced from 770.15 lakhs in the budget estimate to 790.32 lakhs in the revised estimate. But expenditure declined from 773.14 lakhs to 759.49 lakhs resulting in converting a deficit of 2.99 lakhs in budget estimate into a surplus of of 30.83 lakhs in the revised estimate and increasing closing balance from 99.21 lakhs to 140.85 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1917-18 shows an opening balance of 140.85 lakhs, receipts of 807.59 lakhs, expenditure of 794.61 lakhs, surplus of 12.98 lakhs and a closing balance of 153.83 lakhs.

Among the other resolutions that came up for discussion to-day before the Council, were one moved by Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao for increased provision of Rs. 50,000 for new elementary schools, the increase being met by corresponding reduction under the head 45B Civil Works, and another moved by the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachariar for increased provision of Rs. 10,000 for efficient physical training of boys in schools and colleges in the Presidency, the increased cost being met by corresponding reduction in 45B Civil Works.

The first resolution was voted upon and lost and the second was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

OFFICIAL JUSTIFICATION OF THE C.I.D.

MADRAS, March 14.

At the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Gillman replying to Mr. Krishnarow's resolution on the C.I.D., said the necessity for the C.I.D., was not peculiar to India. He need hardly say that the employment of the force of secret police was not due to any distrust of the Indian public, for they had had ample proof during the war, that the heart of India was loyal to the core, but it must be recognised that such force was necessary mainly in order to co-ordinate the work of the police in different districts. It must also be recognised that there were discontented and disaffected people in this, as in every other country, who were plotting to stir sedition and anarchy. There was constant ingress and egress of foreigners of doubtful aims who had to be carefully watched. There were movements of all descriptions mainly political with which the Government must get in touch in order to understand their inner meaning, and so on. The Hon. mover had suggested these duties might be performed by the ordinary police forces, but the speaker submitted that there duties were of such a nature that the ordinary force could not attend to them and they must be attended to by a special force specially trained. He had noticed of late in certain sections of the press a tendency to reprobate the work of the C.I.D. and to assert that those who belonged to it were not discharging their duty to their country, in fact, that the men who belonged to it were assisting the Government to crush the country. He hoped nothing would be said in this Council to give a catchet to such silly and untruthful vapourings of the press, and which would lead the more unreasoning section of the public to think there was truth in those vapourings. The Government could not accept the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao speaking on the resolution said it was within the personal knowledge of several men who were doing public work in this Presidency that they were subjected to unnecessary suspicion and unnecessary watching as if they were suspicious characters. He mentioned this as he was anxious that the Government should remove these causes of friction. In December when he had been travelling to Lucknow a friend of his, a professor in the National College at Masulipatam, an innocent man, was shadowed by the police as a "swadeshi." The most estimable and respected of their people he said, were subjected to this. All their public men were there to support the Government in all that was worthy of support. He urged that political workers in this Presidency should not be subjected to this sort of annoyance and earnestly appealed to the Hon. Mr. Gillman to take steps to remove this annoyance. The matter became somewhat more serious, if they crossed the British territory and went into the Native States. He gave instances of respectable men being given certain numbers by the C.I.D. by which they were referred to in correspondence and said such conduct on the part of the C.I.D. sorely tried their temper.

The President observed that the last speaker had not said a word on the resolution and said the resolution was not meant to open wide the question for general discussion, however, important and however suitable in the Budget meetings.

Mr. Gillman said that the Government recognised the trouble to which respectable people were at times unnecessarily put. But they were not responsible for it, mistakes would happen. He would certainly promise on behalf of the Government that endeavours would be made for this annoyance to be obviated as much as possible.

H. E. the President felt sure that Mr. Ramachandra Rao would take what Mr. Gillman had said in good part.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao replying said it was not a personal grievance and only wished the whole system be looked into.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

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# INDIAN WAR LOAN.

**The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.**

## 5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

## 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

## Post Office 5-years Cash certificates (Issue of 1917-18)

*Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.*

**The following prospectus of the Indian War Loan is published in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary.**

### I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

**Issue Price:** Rs. 95 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 95 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

### II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

**Issue Price:** Rs. 100 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

### III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

FOR

**RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50, AND. RS. 100,**

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE:

**RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12' AND RS. 77-8**

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 76 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.


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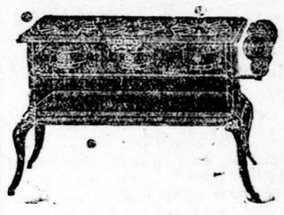

(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick.
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
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